



Master IELTS 6

IELTS PRECISE READING

IELTS 9分阅读

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IELTS资深名师讲授7大阅读技巧，
能力培养、考前速成必备！



How to use this book

This book will give you a thorough understanding of what is involved and how to perform well in the reading section of the IELTS exam.

本书将会帮助你全面了解IELTS阅读测试并且战胜它。

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

常见问题集

A comprehensive list of FAQs has been compiled by IELTS teachers and IELTS students that answer a lot of questions which many students have found hard to get a response for. The goal of this book is to ensure that none of your queries go unanswered so that you can go into the test with full understanding and confidence.

这是由IELTS教师与考生编纂的综合问答，回答了许多考生所遇到的问题，旨在消除你所有的疑惑，让你对阅读测试有全面的了解并充满信心。

Study Reading DIY

阅读自学指南

This section was compiled to help students with their study plan and IELTS preparation. A good student knows that you can never do enough practice. The tips in this section will ensure that you can practise as much as possible in a variety of ways in order to suit every learning style. The benefits of extensive reading are far reaching. Prolific readers will generally do better in the writing section also.

这部分旨在帮助考生规划IELTS的自学准备计划。优秀的考生都知道：练习永远不嫌多。为了配合各种不同的学习方式，这部分会提供各种技巧，确保你充分练习各种不同的题型。广泛阅读会让你受益无穷，阅读广泛的考生通常在写作测试中也会拿到比较高的分数。

Short Cut to Success

成功的捷径

This section guides the students who are short of preparation time through the book in a way that addresses their major weaknesses first. This can provide more focus to students who only have a few days before they take the official IELTS test. For

这部分旨在协助准备时间紧迫的考生针对其主要弱点进行加强，让只剩几天就要考试的考生能更精准地掌握阅读测试的要领。对于准备时间充裕的考



those who are not short of time, studying the entire book is highly recommended.

生，则建议从头到尾仔细研读本书。

Diagnostic Test

This is a test that incorporates all the reading skills needed and all the question types encountered in the reading section of the IELTS. It will highlight your weaknesses so you can have a better idea on what you need to focus on when preparing for the test.

诊断测试

“诊断测试”整合了阅读测试中会出现的所有题型以及需要具备的技巧，它将会协助你发现弱点，让你在准备考试的过程中找到更好的方法对症下药。

Explanatory Answer Key

They are provided to highlight the correct answers and also explain why other choices are wrong or clarify certain parts of a passage that may have been confusing for students. The explanatory answer key for the diagnostic test also includes Short Cut to Success Advice Boxes.

说明式解答

“说明式解答”不仅提供正确答案，也解释选项错误的原因，阐明文章中令考生困惑的地方。诊断测试的说明式解答中还包含了“成功的捷径建议栏”。

Overview of Reading Skills and Question Types

This section explains which skills are needed and what question types are used to test these skills. It will also provide some background information on the question types such as frequency of testing and number of questions used in the test.

阅读技巧与题型概述

这部分详述必备的阅读技巧及各种题型会用到的技巧，也提供考题类型的基本信息，像在考试中出现的频率、题数等。

Question Types, Reading Skills & Strategies

This part will give students the opportunity to practise all the reading skills needed and question types encountered in the reading section of the IELTS. It will also provide step-by-step strategies on how to approach the question types.

题型、技巧及对策说明

这部分将让考生练习阅读测试中会用到的所有技巧与遇到的题型，也针对各类题型提供步骤式的解题策略。



Achievement Tests 1 & 2

These tests provide unassisted practice for students. They should only be attempted once all the previous sections of the book have been completed, time for consolidation on what you have learnt has taken place and confidence is up high enough to take this final test. The first test is for those taking the Academic Module of the exam. The second test is for those taking the General Training Module of the exam.

成就测试1 & 2

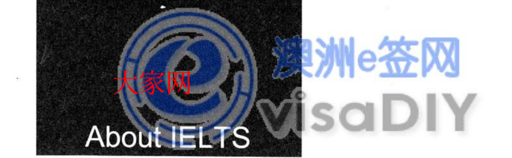
这两套测试给考生提供独立的练习机会，你应当在练习完、复习过前面所有的章节，且充满信心之际，才进行这些测试。成就测试1是学术类的测试；成就测试2则是为培训类而设计的。

Key Vocabulary

A glossary of Key Vocabulary has been compiled with page number, phonemics, part of speech, translation and example sentence as vocabulary is a key factor for success in the reading section of IELTS. Whenever you have spare time, go through the words to ensure you can still remember them. The easiest way to remember them is to try to use them in speaking or writing.

重点词汇

"重点词汇"包含了各个单词出处的页码、音标、词性、中文释义与例句。因为单词是阅读得高分最重要的因素，你必须一有时间就复习这些单词，确保你已经熟记它们。记忆单词最简单的方法是试着将所有学到的单词用在口语及写作中。



IELTS(International English Language Testing System)“国际英语语言测试系统”是全球认可的英语语言能力评估系统，也是进入大多数英语系国家高等学府就读必备的英语能力证明，特别受到英国、澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大等国认可，而目前美国大多数大学也承认 IELTS 成绩。IELTS 测试由英国文化协会(The British Council)、剑桥大学考试委员会(Cambridge ESOL)及澳大利亚教育国际开发署(IDP Education Australia)共同举办，由剑桥大学考试委员会统筹管理。除了计划前往英语系国家就读大学、研究生院、专科技术学院、预科课程者适合参加 IELTS 测试外，凡申请澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大、美国移民者，或是担任英国及澳洲各政府部门实习生、参加国防部及公共医疗会议等专业人士，均可参加 IELTS 测试。

IELTS 测试方式

IELTS 测试分为学术类（Academic）和培训类（General Training），测试内容分为听、读、说、写四部分，其中 Listening 和 Speaking 部分不分类，Reading 和 Writing 两项则分类。

■ 学术类(Academic)

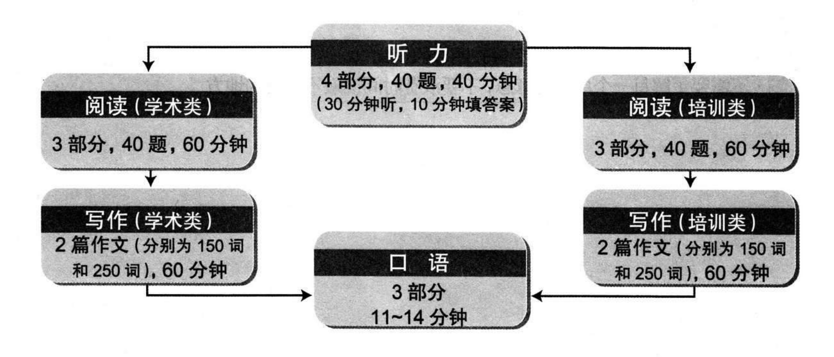
适用于申请正规课程者，例如研究生院、大学、专科学校或要求此类者。

■ 培训类(General Training)

适用于申请移民者及欲申请学校要求此类者。

IELTS 测试流程图

IELTS测试分为听力、阅读、写作、口语四部分，测试时间为2小时55分钟。





IELTS 测试内容

■ IELTS Listening Module · 听力

内容	· 测试时间 40 分钟，其中 10 分钟填答案 · 分为 4 部分，共有 40 题 · 听力只放一遍，不会重复
题型结构	· 第一、二段：以一般生活及社会状态为主 · 第三、四段：涵盖教育、学术、世界性的主题 · 题型：选择题、填空题、简答题、图表题
作答重点	· 要边听边作答 · 需了解独白或对话的主题 · 注意数字、时间、日期等较明显的字眼 · 听出重要的词句，记下与主题相关或有因果关系的信息

■ IELTS Reading Module · 阅读

内容	· 测试时间 1 小时，含填写答案时间 · 包含 3 篇文章，每篇约有 800～900 词 · 测试题目共 40 题
题型结构	· 主题多样化，除了日常生活，还包括学术上的探讨与了解 · 题型：简答题、选择题、匹配题、填空题、图表题、表格题、段落大意题、摘要题、是 / 非 / 未提及题（True/False/Not Given）
作答重点	· 了解各段落主题与大意 · 圈出重要信息 · 圈出数字、日期、时间、项目等较明显的词句 · 不需要了解每一个单词的意思，不要浪费时间推敲不明白的地方



■ IELTS Writing Module·写作

内容	·测试时间1小时，需写2篇作文 ·**Task 1**：最少150词，建议花20分钟 ·**Task 2**：最少250词，建议花40分钟
题型结构	·**Task 1**：考题基本形式为图片、表格、曲线、饼状图等，考生依照所给的信息，分析、组织并讨论主题 ·**Task 2**：依照所给的主题，表达自己的意见、支持或反驳、解决问题及讨论问题
作答重点	Task 1： ·避免使用自己没把握的单词和语法结构 ·从题目要求中，清楚分析题目，圈出重要的词或短语 Task 2： ·仔细阅读题目，避免文不对题 ·强调自己的想法和意见 ·支持或反对考题的论点，只能二选一，定位要清楚

■ IELTS Speaking Module·口试

内容	·测试时间约11～14分钟，分成3个部分 **Part 1**：4～5分钟，自我介绍及面谈 **Part 2**：3～4分钟，1分钟准备，对特定话题发表看法 **Part 3**：4～5分钟，第二部分的延伸讨论，题目较第二部分抽象
题型结构	·**Part 1**：口试官介绍自己并确认考生身份，询问考生与个人有关的事物、家人、兴趣、工作背景等 ·**Part 2**：口试官出示话题卡，考生依据话题卡可有1分钟的准备时间，考场备有纸笔供考生使用 ·**Part 3**：连结第二部分的延伸讨论，或更深更广的互动讨论
作答重点	·有效表达意见，与口试官沟通 ·正确使用词汇和语法 ·能够参与一般对话或勇于发问、发言 ·轻松应对，表达流畅，答为所问



■ 笔试部分

时　　间	考场建议
在早上8:00前到达考场	· 请在考试当天上午8:00前到达考试中心。8:30以后停止进场。8:30以后到达考场的考生将被取消参加笔试的资格，并不得转考、退考或退费。笔试迟到的考生有权利选择参加口语考试。 · 在考场张贴的名单上找到自己的名字，记住自己的考场。 · 听从考试中心工作人员的指挥到候考室候考。 · 仔细听考试中心的工作人员介绍考前的注意事项。
入场 上午8:00到8:30	· 遵照考试中心工作人员的安排在教室外按照考号顺序排队等候。请在排队前先上洗手间。 · 在进入教室前准备好您的身份证和一张护照尺寸的彩照待检。彩照必须是六个月内的近照，且背面要写上您的名字。请将您的私人物品存放在指定的区域。 · 根据桌上的标签找到您的位置。 · 请就座。您可以利用这段时间测试一下您的耳机。
准备考试 上午8:30到9:00	· 在所有考生就坐后，监考人员会开始宣读考试事项。 · 您的身份证会被暂时集中收起，并在笔试结束前发还给您。 · 监考人员会给您分发听力/阅读答题纸。请根据指示填好答题纸(听力部分和阅读部分的答题区分别在答题纸的正反两面)。 · 根据指示测试您的耳机。 · 监考人员将分发听力试卷并要求您在封面填写姓名和考号。 · 听力考试录音带中会提示您何时打开试卷。在此之前，您不可以打开试卷。 · 在考试正式开始以前，监考人员还会要求您再次检查耳机。
考试进行中 上午9:00到12:00	· 考试于早上9:00正式开始。 · 请注意听从监考人员的指示。 · 如果您有疑问，请举手向监考人员示意寻求帮助。 · 如果您认为您得到的试卷有误，或是试卷缺页、模糊，请马上告诉监考人员。 · 在考试进行期间，您不能和其他考生互借文具。 · 当您听到停止作答的指示时，请马上停止答卷，并放下铅笔。否则您将被视为违反考试规则，可能被取消考试成绩。



■ 口试部分

- 请在您预定的口试时间前 30 分钟到达考试中心并签到。未能在考试前 15 分钟到达并签到的考生，将有可能被取消参加口试的资格，并不得转考、退考或退费。
- 请带上您的身份证参加口试。
- 听从工作人员的指挥，在候考室待考。工作人员会带领您到口试考场。请在口试考场外等候考官请您进入。
- 口试考试时间为 11 到 14 分钟。
- 在完成口试后，请立即离开考场。不要与任何人谈及您的考试情况，否则可能会被视作违反考场纪律。

■ 考试建议

- 您可以在考试日前2个工作日从NEEA IELTS 报名网站（http://ielts.etest.net.cn）上查看您的考号和口试时间。
- 请您在参加考试前仔细阅读中国地区IELTS考生须知。
- 请您带上身份证明，一张护照尺寸的六个月内的彩照（照片后面附上您的签名），以及您的准考证到考场。
- 您在笔试和口试入场前均须出示与报名时一致的有效身份证件，出示与报名信息不符证件的考生将有可能不能参加考试，并不得转考、退考或退费。
- 强烈建议您不要携带手机或其他电子通讯类产品进入考场。所有电子、通讯设备禁止带入考场，即使已呈关闭状态。这一规定同时适用于笔试和口试。任何携带电子、通讯设备进入考场的考生，一律取消考试资格。
- 除了需要检验身份证和照片之外，考生禁止携带任何私人物品进入考场。此规定同时适用于笔试和口试。请不要携带任何贵重物品到考场，考生的个人物品将被存放在考场以外的指定地点。英国文化协会（在中国作为英国使/领馆文化教育处开展工作）和考试中心恕不对考生个人物品的损失或遗失负责。



IELTS 测试成绩计算方式

IELTS 测试分为 Listening、Reading、Writing 和 Speaking 四项，此四项皆独立计分，最后再以四个分数合计，除以四而得一平均分数，所以在成绩单上会列出每项的分数和平均分数。IELTS 的满分为 9 分，若成绩达 Band 9，表示该考生能自如地运用英语，具备在英语语言国家学习的能力。反之，若成绩是 Band 1，则表示该考生不具有在英语语言国家学习的英语能力。每所学术机构要求的最低入学成绩不尽相同，一般来说，大部分学校会要求学生至少具备 IELTS 6.0~6.5 或同等程度的入学标准。

■ 计算方式

四大项都有 0.5 分(如 5.5,6.5)。

总分：将四项得分平均后，除 0.5 分外，每 0.25 进一个单位(0.5)

	例一	例二	例三
听力 Listening Band	7.5	6.0	6.0
阅读 Reading Band	6.5	6.0	5.5
写作 Writing Band	6.0	7.0	6.0
口试 Speaking Band	7.0	7.0	5.0
平均	(7.5+6.5+6.0+7.0)/4 =6.75(可进位)	(6.0+6.0+7.0+7.0)/4 =6.5	(6.0+5.5+6.0+5.0)/4 =5.625(不可进位)
总分	7	6.5	5.5

■ 寄送成绩

测试成绩将于考试后10个工作日寄送给考生。如成绩不理想，可随时再次报考。此规定适用于全球考试中心。

■ 成绩复议

若欲复议成绩，需在考后收到成绩单一个月内，由本人携带成绩单原件至原考试中心填写“成绩复议申请表”，缴复议费用900元，申请机构收到申请表后，在8周内通知复议结果，超过一个月才申请复议将不予受理。

若复议结果高于原成绩，则复议费用全数退还；若成绩相同或低于原分数，则复议费用不予退还。

■ IELTS测试成绩单申请办法

考生只能保留一份原始成绩单，成绩单由英国文化协会中国办公室（英国驻华使/领馆文化教育处)考试部在考试后的10个工作日内寄出。同时，该考试部将在考生考试日期之后一个月内为考生免费寄送 5 份额外的雅思考试成绩单。考生可以在报名考试时在教育部考试中心雅思报名网站 http://ielts.etest.net.cn 填写报名表时直接申请寄送，也可以在考试之后提交书面寄送申请。寄送申请必须在免费寄送期限内抵达相应的英国文化协会中国办公室考试部，如果考生在免费寄送期限之后提出寄送申请，每份成绩单需交纳手续费 60 元。如果考生需邮寄多于 5份的成绩单，超过的成绩单也需收取手续费 60 元。

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CONTENTS





PRECISE READING

阅读测试介绍及诊断测试

INTRODUCTION



IELTS Reading Introduction
阅读测试简介

The Reading Section of the IELTS is separated into 2 modules: the Academic and the General Training. You only have to choose one. The Academic Module (AM) is for those who wish to study abroad whereas the General Training Module (GT) is for those who plan to emigrate. 60 minutes and 40 questions are allocated to both modules and the question types are also similar. However there are 2 distinct differences: one is the content—the AM contains passages which may be encountered while doing research at university level and the GT contains articles which you come across in daily life. The second difference is the number and length of passages. The AM always contains 3 passages between 7-800 words each while the GT will have several more articles but of shorter length than the AM. Please see the following conversion table as a guide to what score you may get on the official test.

IELTS测试的阅读部分，分为两种考题类型：学术类(A组)与培训类(G组)。考生只需选其一。若目的为出国留学，就选学术类；若为办理移民，则选择培训类。两组考题皆为40题，考试时间60分钟，且题型非常类似。但其中有两个明显的差异，一是文章内容——A组所包含的内容多会在大学做研究时碰到，而G组所包含的内容多着重于日常生活；二是文章的篇数及长度——A组的文章固定是3篇，每篇700~800个词，而G组则往往比A组多几篇，但文章长度较A组短。请见以下正式考试中答对题数与得分对照表：



Raw Score 答对题数	IELTS Band Score IELTS得分	Raw Score 答对题数	IELTS Band Score IELTS得分
0	0	20-22	5
1	0.5	23-25	5.5
2-3	1	26-28	6
4-5	1.5	29-31	6.5
6-7	2	32-33	7
8-9	2.5	34-35	7.5
10-11	3	36-37	8
12-13	3.5	38-39	8.5
14-16	4	40	9
17-19	4.5		

※This is a guide only and not necessarily a true indication of what score you may get in the official IELTS test. Band scores may slightly differ as some tests are easier/more difficult than others.

※以上的得分对照表仅供参考，不代表在IELTS正式测试中会得到的分数，因为得分可能会依题组的难易度而调整，



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
常见问题集

1. Should I read the passage first or read the questions first?

This depends. Generally, for most students it's best to read the questions first as this is often the most time effective. If you have problems with time management, then you should read the questions first and at the same time use strategies suggested later in this book. If time is not an issue for you, then read the article first after which you should read the questions and then go back and find your answer. This effectively means you are reading the article twice which is a better guarantee of your answering the question correctly. This method is more time consuming so it would only be suggested for strong readers.

1. 应该先阅读文章还是题目呢?

这得看情形，对大部分的考生来说，最好的方法是先阅读题目，因为这样通常最节省时间。如果掌控时间的能力较弱，建议先阅读题目，并运用本书中建议的阅读技巧来解题；若时间控制不是问题，建议先看文章，再看题目，最后再回头从文章中找出正确答案。阅读文章两次的好处在于可以提高答对的机会，但这样较为耗时，所以只建议阅读能力强的考生来运用。

2. How important is correct spelling, grammar and punctuation?

It is absolutely essential that these are 100% correct. Unlike many other tests, IELTS requires some answers to be written which means you need to check grammar, spelling and punctuation. It's worth remembering that sometimes the grammar may change from the article to the answer sheet. For example, you may find the answer in the article in the form of a noun but the answer requires a verb which means you may need to change the grammar.

2. 正确的拼写、语法与标点符号重要吗?

绝对是非常重要的。IELTS与其他很多考试不同的地方在于有些答案需要写下来，因此必须检查语法、拼写及标点符号。切记，在某些情况下，答案与文章中使用的语法形式不同。例如：在文章中找到的答案是名词，但题目所需的答案却是动词，这时就得改变词性才能得分。

Spelling should not be such a big problem in reading compared to listening but some students fail to copy answers correctly from the passage to the answer sheet and therefore get a wrong answer for incorrect spelling. For instance, if the answer is 'February' and you write 'Febuary', even though it's easy to see what you mean, the answer will still be marked as incorrect. Similarly if you miss the apostrophe, the answer will also be marked as incorrect punctuation. For example, 'Patricks book' would be marked as an error even though the meaning is clear.

和听力部分相比，在阅读部分中拼写并不是个大问题。但有些考生把文章中的答案写到答题纸时却拼错了，以致不能得分。举例来说：如果正确答案是"February"，而考生却写成"Febuary"，虽然很容易看出考生真正要写的词是什么，但这个答案还是错的！同样，如果答案忘记标上所有格符号(')，如：Patricks book，虽然意思很清楚，还是会被视为标点符号错误。

3. What should I do if I run out of time?

3. 如果时间到了却还没写完，该怎么办？

Time management is extremely important in reading. Many students fail to finish the last passage due to the fact that they spent too much time on previous questions. Try to spend no more than 90 seconds per question to ensure you get all the questions done. However, if all else fails, try to make an educated and logical guess of the answer. You are not penalised for incorrect answers.

时间控制在阅读部分极为重要！很多考生无法回答完最后一篇文章的问题，因为他们花了太多时间在之前的问题上，因此每道题尽可能不要花超过90秒，这样才能确保你能回答完所有问题。然而，若还是没办法做完所有题目，就根据自己的知识及逻辑来猜测答案，因为答错并不会倒扣分数！

4. Should I use a pencil or a pen?

4. 应该用铅笔还是圆珠笔作答？

If you take the test at the British Council, you may only use a pencil for all parts of the test and a pencil and eraser will be provided for you (you may not use your own). IDP is the same as the British Council except you may use your own eraser. However, rules may change so you may want to double-check when

如果在英国文化协会参加考试，只能用考场提供的铅笔与橡皮作答（无法使用自己的文具用品）；澳大利亚教育国际开发署举办的考试规定亦同，但可以使用自己的橡皮。规则可能会

you apply for the test.

变动，以考场公布为主，请考生报名前务必再次确认。

5. Will I need to know a lot of technical words?

Yes and no. Many passages will focus on special interest areas with which you may be unfamiliar so it will be necessary to know some specialised terminology of these topics. However, some really difficult words will be explained in a glossary at the bottom of the passage and they are the ones that are needed to answer a question. If the explanation is not given, then it can often be guessed from context. Any other technical words are often not important in answering the question and so can be ignored. Only be concerned about the vocabulary that you think is important to answer a question.

5. 我需要知道很多专业词汇吗？

不一定。有许多文章主题会着重在考生不太熟悉的特殊领域上，对于这些文章，多记一点专业术语是有帮助的，然而，有些较难的单词会在文章最后加以解释，以帮助考生回答问题。如果在文章中并没有解释，通常也可以从上下文中猜出这些词的意思。 至于其他不影响答题的专业词汇，就忽略它吧！只需要关心对答题有帮助的词汇。

6. Which passage is the most difficult?

In regards to the GT Module, the articles definitely increase in difficulty. However, although it is often said to be the same for the AM, most candidates are of the opinion that the articles are all of equal difficulty.

6. 哪一篇文章最难呢？

在培训类的考试中，文章越往后越难，然而，虽然大家都说学术类考试也是这样安排，但大部分考生都认为三篇文章的难度相同。

7. Can I write on the question sheet?

Yes. You may write on the passages and questions but don't forget to also transfer all your answers to the answer sheet provided.

7. 可以将答案写在题目纸上吗？

当然。可以先将答案写在文章和题目上，但别忘记将所有答案誊写到考场所提供的答题纸上。

8. How similar is it to the TOEFL Reading section?

The most striking difference is that IELTS is paper based whereas TOEFL is computer based. The new TOEFL iBT has some similar question types as IELTS, such as Multiple Choice, Matching and Completion Tasks. IELTS has a greater variety of question types whereas TOEFL iBT has a wider range of different Multiple Choice question types. In TOEFL iBT you will be expected to read 3-5 passages whereas IELTS AM only requires you to read 3 passages. In TOEFL iBT some questions are worth more than 1 point whereas in IELTS a question is only ever worth 1 point. It has often been experienced by students that the vocabulary is more technical in TOEFL.

8. 与托福的阅读部分相似度如何？

最明显的不同就是IELTS为纸笔测试而托福为电脑测试。新托福iBT有些题型与IELTS类似，如：选择、匹配以及填空题。IELTS题型较为多样，而托福选择题的变化较多。另外，托福阅读部分包含3~5篇文章，而IELTS学术类阅读部分只有3篇文章。托福测试中答对某些题目能获得一分以上，但IELTS测试则固定每答对一题获得一分。大部分考生觉得托福的单词较为专业。

9. What should I do if I don't understand a word?

You will always come across words that you do not understand. Even native speakers will find there are some words that are too technical for them to comprehend. However, remember your goal in IELTS is to answer every question NOT to understand every word, so if the word is not related to the question, then don't worry about the meaning as it's unimportant. If you do think it is related to the question then you will need to guess the meaning from context which means understanding the word form and reading the sentences around it to understand the meaning. It should also be remembered that sometimes you know the answer is this word that you don't understand, you may still write it down even though you are not sure of the meaning.

9. 遇到不认识的单词该怎么办？

在阅读的过程中总会遇到不懂的单词，即使是母语人士也会遇到一些太过专业而无法理解的词。但是，请务必记住：在IELTS测试中，你的目的是回答问题，而不是了解文章中的每一个词，所以，不需在意某些与答题无关的生词，如果认为某些词与答题相关，可以从文章中猜测它的意思，也就是说，要了解它的词性以及通过上下文来了解它的意义。此外，有时若知道你不认识的那个词就是答案，即使不是很确定它的意义，还是要把它写下来。



10. How can I improve my reading?

Firstly you will need to identify what you are doing wrong:

- Is it the vocabulary that's too difficult?
- Is it the grammar that you didn't understand?
- Is it a time management issue?
- Are you fooled by distractors?
- Is it just one question type you consistently perform badly in?

Once you know your weakness in reading, then address it; just doing more reading may not be the most effective way of improving efficiently. The next section suggests some ways of improving your reading on your own.

10. 应该如何提高阅读能力?

首先，必须弄清楚问题出在哪里:

- 是单词太难吗?
- 是语法不懂吗?
- 是时间控制不好吗?
- 是被干扰选项误导了吗?
- 是某一种题型让你一直表现不佳吗?

在理清阅读上的弱点之后，就要针对该弱点对症下药。一直做阅读题目并不是提高阅读能力的有效方法，接下来将为你提供如何自学以提高阅读能力的建议。

Study Reading DIY
阅读自学指南

1. Read, Read, Read

Read something you enjoy reading; the more you enjoy it, the more you will read and the more you read, the more vocabulary you will learn. It doesn't matter if you are reading a signpost on the street or *Harry Potter*—you can learn English anywhere and everywhere.

1. 持续阅读

多看你有兴趣的文章，你越有兴趣的文章，就越能吸引你读更多文章。读的文章越多，学到的词汇也就越多。不管你看的是路标或是《哈利·波特》，随时随地都能学英文！

2. Review, Review, Review

If you don't review, you will forget. It is often boring to review but it is absolutely essential to retain and consolidate vocabulary learnt. There's no point in learning new words; in fact, it would be a waste of time if you can't even remember the words you have learnt previously.

2. 不断复习

如果不复习，就会忘记学过的东西。复习虽然无聊，但对于记忆和强化所学过的单词极为重要。如果过去所学的单词都记不得，那么学习新单词一点意义也没有，只是浪费时间而已。

3. Use an English-English Dictionary

It may be difficult at first but it will have far-reaching effects as every time you learn a new word you will be reviewing old vocabulary. These days learner dictionaries only use around 2,000 of the most common words found in the English language, which represent around 83% of the English language. Such a vocabulary base should already be developed by the stage a student gets to high school. A translator may have short-term benefits but will only slow you down in the long run.

3. 使用英英词典

刚开始使用英英词典，可能会觉得有困难，但长久来看却是有帮助的，因为每次查新单词时，就能同时复习已经学过的单词。目前的初学者词典大约只使用2000个常用的英语单词，这2000个单词就已代表了约83%的英语。高中生应该都具备了这样的单词能力。使用电子词典虽然很方便，但就长远来看反而会拖慢学习英文的脚步。



4. Use It or Lose It

Always try to use new words in conversation or writing as this is the best way to remember a word. The more you use it, the easier it will be to recall next time you wish to use it.

4. 不用就会忘记

记住单词最好的方法就是在对话或写作中，随时使用新学的单词。越常使用新单词，日后想使用时就越容易回想起来。

5. Practise Time Management

If given 3 hours to do the reading, most students would perform really well; however this is not reality. Many students end up failing to finish all the readings because they lose track of time and, as a result, they get a less than desirable IELTS score. Both the GT Module and AM have 40 questions that you need to answer in 60 minutes which works out to be about 90 seconds per question. Regularly keep an eye on the time to ensure you can answer all the questions. Remember the questions do not get more difficult; question 1 may be just as easy as question 40 or just as hard. So if you spend too much time on one section you may miss the opportunity to answer some of the easier questions that come later.

5. 练习控制时间

如果阅读测试的时间是3小时，大部分考生应该都可以考得很好，但很可惜，现实状况并非如此！很多学生因为忘记注意时间，而无法写完全部的题目，导致分数不如预期。G组与A组的考试都是60分钟内需回答40题，因此每题只能花90秒左右。随时注意时间，以确定可以全部答完。提醒你，题目并不会越来越难，第一题与最后一题的难易度是差不多的。所以如果在某部分花太多时间，可能会失去回答后面简单题目的机会！

6. Practise Guessing Words from Context

As mentioned before you may come across a word that is unknown to you. If it is important in answering the question, then firstly decide what part of speech it is (noun, verb, adjective, etc). Secondly, work out how it relates to the words around it. E.g. if it is an adjective, what noun is it describing? Thirdly, read the sentences around it to give you clues in guessing the meaning of the word. Always do this before looking up an exact definition in an English-English dictionary.

6. 练习从文章中猜测词义

如前所述，你可能会遇到不认识的单词。如果这个词跟答题有关，那么首先弄清它的词性（名词、动词、形容词等）。接着，找出它与前后词的关系，例如它是形容词，那它形容的名词是什么？最后，阅读这个词的上下文，以便猜出词的意思。建议在你使用英英词典查询单词的意思前，都先这样练习。

7. Learn the Word Form

When learning new vocabulary, also make note of the other word forms as this is important for guessing the meaning of words and sometimes you may need to change the word form in order to answer a question correctly.

7. 学习单词的词形转换

在学新单词的时候，记得将它的词形转换也记下来，这不但有助于猜测字义，有时也需要改变词性才能正确回答问题。

8. Learn Prefixes and Suffixes

These can also help you guess the meaning of words that you may not understand so they are very worthwhile learning. There is a very comprehensive and useful list of prefixes and suffixes in *IELTS Listening Leader*.

8. 学习前缀和后缀

前缀、后缀对于猜测新词的意思也有帮助，因此非常值得花时间学习。在本系列丛书《IELTS 9分听力》一书后有非常详尽且实用的词根、词缀表。

9. Keep a Topic-based Vocabulary Book

That book should be especially on topics that you are unfamiliar with. This is useful for all parts of the test; moreover, categorising often helps students when memorising vocabulary.

9. 拥有一本依主题分类的单词书

这本书应特别针对你不熟悉的主题。这对准备IELTS所有部分的考试都非常实用，而且依类别整理的单词通常能帮助考生有效记忆。

10. Learn about Referencing

Referencing is very commonly used by native speakers and although it looks simple, this can be one of the most confusing aspects of grammar for students. In fact, in TOEFL iBT, this is a very common question type which is often critical in understanding. Every time you come across a word like this, that, so, such, etc. try and work out what it is referring to.

10. 学习指代词

使用指代词对英语母语人士而言很常见，这些词看起来虽然简单，却可能是最困扰学生的语法问题之一。事实上，在托福iBT测试中，这也是常见的题型，通常并不好懂。因此每次遇到像 this, that, so, such等词时，试着找出它们所指代的词是什么。



Overview of Reading Skills and Question Types
阅读技巧与题型概述

Reading Skill❶—Main Idea

One of the reading skills that you will need to develop is the ability to identify the main idea of a whole text, section of text or paragraph. Multiple Choice questions and Matching Tasks usually test on this type of skill. To identify the main idea you will need to skim the text and generally understand what is being stated but not every detail or word. Main Idea questions are not as common as Specific Information questions and usually only make up 2 questions at most per passage for Multiple Choice and up to 8 but usually around 5 or 6 questions per passage on average for Matching Tasks.

Therefore, if a Main Idea Multiple Choice question is presented as the first question of a passage, you are well advised to leave it until the end before answering. By doing so, less re-reading will be necessary as the reading covered to answer Specific Information questions should be enough to answer the Main Idea ones. However, for Matching Tasks, do the questions first (do not leave them until the end) as it will make it easier to find the other answers that follow. Time management is essential so try not to spend too much time on any one question. Always look for ways to cut down on reading time.

阅读技巧❶——主旨

阅读技巧的其中一项，就是要培养从一篇文章、一个章节或段落中找出主旨的能力。“选择题”和“匹配题”通常就是测试考生这种能力。要找出文章的主旨，只需浏览整篇文章了解其大意，不需了解每个细节或单词。与细节题相比，主旨题出现的几率并不高。以“选择题”为例，通常每篇文章最多不超过2题；“匹配题”则平均会出现5~6题，最多8题。

因此，如果主旨类的“选择题”出现在一篇文章中的第一题，建议你将该题留到最后再作答，这么一来，就能利用回答其他细节类考题所获得的资料，来回答这个题目，以减少重复阅读的时间。然而，若遇到此类型的“匹配题”时，则建议先作答（不要留到其他问题之后再答），因为这会让你更容易找到后续题目的答案。时间的控制很重要，不要在一道题目上浪费太多时间，要尽量缩短阅读的时间。

◎ Multiple Choice

Multiple Choice questions that appears on the test will ask you to choose an appropriate title for a passage or directly ask you for the main idea.

◎ 选择题

此类型的选择题通常会要考生选出最适合此篇文章的标题，或直接问此篇文章的主旨。

◎ Matching Headings to Paragraphs

This type of question also asks for the main idea; however, it's not for a whole passage, rather just a paragraph. You will be given a list of headings and there will be more headings to choose from than paragraphs. The paragraphs will be labelled A, B, C, D, etc. You will have to match a heading to a paragraph. This type of question will be the first set of questions in a passage and you will often need to read the whole passage which means the answers for the following sets of questions should be easier to find as you will have an idea of where to locate information. Almost every official test will have one passage which includes this type of question, especially in the Academic Module.

◎ 段落大意匹配题

这个题型也需找出文章主旨，不同点在于不需找出整篇文章的大意，只需找出一个段落的大意。题目会提供一组标题，通常标题数会比整篇文章段落数多，每个段落前会标示A，B，C，D等记号，你必须为每个段落配上一个合适的标题。这种题型通常是一篇文章的第一组问题，你需要阅读完整篇文章才能作答，这表示你能大约知道哪一段文章在讲些什么，所以回答这篇文章的其他问题将会比较简单。几乎每一次正式考试，尤其是学术类，都会出现这种题型。

Reading Skill❷—Specific Information

This is by far the most important skill to develop as it is the skill needed for the majority of questions in IELTS. The question types used to test this skill include Multiple Choice, Matching Tasks, Completion Tasks, Short Answers and True/False/Not Given. Specific Information questions will test your ability to scan for the necessary information and ignore any unwanted information. Scanning will help you to save time finding answers which, as mentioned earlier, is an essential part of time management. It is worth noting that apart from

阅读技巧❷——细节

这无疑是阅读测验中最重要的技巧，因为它可以帮助你回答大部分的问题，包括“选择题”、“匹配题”、“填空题”、“简答题”及“是/非/未提及题”。这类考题主要测试考生能否找出所需的信息，并且略过不重要的信息。浏览可以节省找答案的时间，因为如前所述，时间控制对阅读测试很重要。要特别注意，除了匹配题以外，其他所有题型



Matching Tasks, the answers for all other question types are most commonly given in order, so if you have found one answer, the most logical place to start reading from to find the next answer would be after that point (where you found the previous answer) and not from the beginning again.

的答案通常都按照先后顺序排列，因此如果你找到其中一题的答案，下一题的答案最有可能出现的地方一定在这一题答案之后，所以不要再从头开始找。

◎ Multiple Choice

There are 3 common types of Multiple Choice questions in IELTS. Type 1 asks you to choose one answer, type 2 asks you to choose more than one answer and type 3 asks you to choose a diagram being described. It is worth noting that for the second type of question, even though you may need to choose more than one answer, it may only be worth one point. However, often each answer chosen will get one point each.

◎ 选择题

IELTS的选择题大致分成三种类型，第一种是单选题，第二种是多选题，第三种是选出与文章内容呼应的图表。要注意，第二种多选题虽然要选择一个以上的答案，但可能只得一分，不过通常是每答对一个答案就会得一分。

◎ Matching Tasks

There are 2 types of Specific Information Matching Tasks. Type 1 will give you a list of names (people, places, things, etc.) which need to be matched to a statement or phrase, while type 2 asks you to match a statement or phrase to a paragraph. It is worth remembering that these answers will not be given in order; otherwise the Matching Task will be far too simple.

◎ 匹配题

此类匹配题有两种类型，第一种提供一份名单（人名、地名、物品名称等），要你将其与一段叙述或短语配对；第二种则要你将一段叙述或短语与文章的某一段配对。请记住，这些答案不会按照文章的顺序出现，否则匹配题就太简单了。

◎ Completion Tasks

There are 7 different types of Completion Tasks, namely Sentence Completion, Summary Completion, Note Completion, Table Completion, Diagram Completion, Flow Chart Completion and Short Answers. All of these will require you to write an answer so make sure you check your grammar,

◎ 填空题

填空题包括七种类型：句子填空题、摘要填空题、完成笔记题、表格填空题、图表填空题、流程图填空题以及简答题。这些问题都需要你写下答案，所以一定要检查语法、拼写与标点

spelling and punctuation. It is worth noting that the grammar may need to be changed as in the passage they may use a noun while the answer requires a verb. Sometimes the answer may be written as 4 words or more but you are only allowed to write 3 words which again means the grammar may change. Surprisingly, even though spelling shouldn't be a problem, a number of students make mistakes when transferring their answers onto the answer sheet. So make sure you double-check the spelling of your answers.

符号。请注意，有时语法可能需要做些改变，比如说答案在文章中是名词，在回答时却可能要填入动词。有时文章中的答案可能是4个词或以上，但答案要求只能写3个词，这时语法也需要做些改变。令人惊讶的是，拼写应该不是什么大问题，但许多考生在把答案填到答题纸上时会写错，所以务必再次确认答案的拼写。



◎ True/False/Not Given (T/F/NG) or Yes/No/Does Not Say (Y/N/DNS)

◎ 是/非/未提及；对/错/无谈论题型

While these 2 question types are essentially the same in approach, the former is used for facts given by a writer whereas the latter is used for opinions stated by the writer. Along with Matching Headings to Paragraphs, this is the most challenging or frustrating tasks for students. The problem is often not with True/Yes but rather the difference between False/No and Not Given/Does Not Say. More tips will be given later in the book. However choose T/Y if the information is the same as in the text; choose F/N if the answer contradicts what is said in the text; and choose NG/DNS if there is no information provided in the passage.

基本上这两类题目的作答方式是一样的，只是前者通常是作者所提供的事实，而后者则是作者所表达的意见。此题型与"段落大意匹配题"一样，对考生而言最具挑战性，也最令人沮丧。通常考生对于"是/对"选项没有问题，但是很难分辨"非/错"与"未提及/无谈论"这两种选项。之后的章节会列出更多应考技巧，但大体而言，当题目叙述与文章完全一致时，选"是/对"选项。当题目叙述与文章有冲突时，选"非/错"选项。若题目所述完全没有出现在文章中时，则选"未提及/无谈论"选项。



Reading Skill❸—Inference

This is the least frequent of reading skills needed in IELTS although it is quite common in tests like GRE and GMAT. Multiple Choice is usually the question type used to practise this skill. For this type of question the answer will not be directly stated in the passage. You will need to infer the answer from the information given.

阅读技巧❸——推论

这是IELTS阅读测试中使用得最少的技巧，但在其他英语考试，如GRE和GMAT中却常用到。"选择题"是最常使用这种技巧的考题类型。该类型考题的答案不会直接出现在文章里，必须从文章中的信息自行推论出答案。

Reading Skill❹—Referencing

Referencing is the use of words like this, that, these, those, such, so, which, who, where, etc. to avoid repetition. The problem is when students come across phrases such as 'to do so' or 'this idea', they are confused as they do not know what 'so' is referring to—to do 'what'? Or what 'this' is referring to—'what' idea? Referencing is more commonly tested in TOEFL; however it is also an important skill to have for IELTS when determining your answer.

阅读技巧❹——指代词

指代词就是使用 this, that, these, those, such, so, which, who, where等词以避免重复。考生常遇到的问题就是在看到 "to do so"或"this idea"这样的短语时，不明白 so 指的是要做什么，或是this指的是什么想法。这在托福测试中较常见，但在IELTS测试中也是决定答案的重要阅读技巧。

Reading Skill❺—Guessing Meaning from Context

There is a very good chance that you will come across some words that you don't understand in the passage. In fact, I'm sure native speakers may also come across some words which they are not exactly sure of. It is worth remembering that it is not important to understand every word in the passage. Your aim in the IELTS is to answer all the questions, not to enjoy the reading. Therefore, if you believe the word is not important for answering the question, then forget about it or look it up in your dictionary

阅读技巧❺——从上下文中猜测词义

在文章中遇到不认识的词是常有的事。事实上，就算是以英语为母语的人，也可能会遇到他们不大确定的词。请记住，你不需要认得文章中的每一个词，阅读测试的重点在于回答所有的问题，而不是享受阅读的乐趣！因此，如果你认为某个不认识的词对答题毫无帮助，那么就忽略它，或等到回家后再查

when you get home. Do not be concerned about it during the test as it will not help you answer a question. If, however, you do believe it is important in order to answer the question, then follow these steps:

字典，不要在考试中花时间猜测它的意思。然而，如果你认为它对答题很重要，就请参考以下步骤：

- What part of speech is it? A noun? Verb? Adjective? Adverb?

- 它的词性是什么?是名词、动词、形容词，还是副词?

- Look at the other parts of the sentence to see how it relates. For example, if it is a noun what is it doing? If it is a verb, who is doing the action? If it is an adjective, which noun is it describing? If it is an adverb, which verb is it describing?

- 查看该句的其他部分，看看跟它有什么关联。例如：如果是名词，它的作用是什么?如果是动词，是谁在进行这个动作？ 如果是形容词，是描述哪个名词？ 如果是副词，它在描述哪个动词?

- Look at the sentences around it for further clues such as: has there been a comparison made? Does it have a positive or negative meaning? When or where? etc.

- 查看上下文以找到进一步的线索，如：它有跟其他东西作比较吗？它有透露正面或负面的意思吗？何时何地？等等。

- A precise meaning may not be necessary to answer a question—a general meaning will often suffice.

- 回答问题时也许不需要知道该词的确切意义，了解大致的意思就已足够。

Reading Skill⑥—Understanding Text Structure

阅读技巧⑥——了解文章结构

Understanding the structure of the passage can also help you find your answers more quickly. The main idea of an article can often be determined from the introduction or conclusion, so use them as your first reference when looking for main idea answers. However, there are also other ways to construct a

了解文章结构也有助于迅速找到答案。一篇文章的主旨通常可以从第一段或最后一段看出来，所以在做主旨类型的题目时，可以先找这两个地方。然而，还有其他不同的文章结构，



passage. For example, some passages will be in chronological order which means in order of time. Therefore, if you have a passage about the Olympic Games past to present and it mentions Sydney, you may want to look from the end of the passage as it was a quite recent city to hold the event. It may be in order of not just time but also person or place. For instance, the first section may be about one scientist's opinion, the next section is about another scientist's opinion, and so on. Therefore if you know which section is about which scientist, you can also find your answer more quickly.

例如：有些文章是依照时间顺序来写作的，因此，如果有一篇文章跟奥运会的过去与现在有关，在提到悉尼时，你可能会想要从文章的最后面开始找答案，因为悉尼在最近才举办过奥运。有时可能不仅依时间顺序，还同时依人物或地点铺陈，举例来说：第一段也许是描述某位科学家的观点，接着下一段是另一位科学家的论点，以此类推。因此你如果知道每一段所描述的科学家是谁，找起答案来也会比较快。

Reading Skill❼—Understanding Paragraph Structure

阅读技巧❼——了解段落结构

By understanding how paragraphs are most commonly constructed, students can locate answers more efficiently. It is useful to know that paragraphs will usually but not always have a topic sentence the purpose of which is to introduce the main idea of the paragraph. The topic sentence will usually but not always be the first sentence of the paragraph. Topic sentences will always be supported by details and evidence. This is often done by giving an example, a reason, a benefit, a drawback, a comparison, a result, an experience, etc.

通过了解段落常用的结构，考生能更快地找出答案。通常(但并非总是)每个段落会有一句阐述主旨的句子，而且该主旨句通常(并非总是)出现在第一句，了解这一点非常有用。主旨句会由细节和证据来加以补充，通常会以例句、理由、优点、缺点、比较、结果、经验等来呈现。



Short Cut to Success
成功的捷径

There is a very strong probability that some of the readers of this book have bought this book at the last minute and are taking the official IELTS test in a few days or maybe even tomorrow! If this is you, then follow the steps outlined below to fast track your IELTS preparation. If you are not in a mad rush, then it is suggested that you study the entirety of this book.

某些读者很可能因为短期内或者明天就要参加IELTS测试而买这本书！如果你正是这种情况，那么请依照下列步骤，以加快你准备IELTS的脚步。如果你不急着要参加考试，那么建议你仔细地将本书从头到尾读完。

For students who are short of preparation time:

给短期内要应考的考生：

- Your first step is to take the Diagnostic Test. This is a test that has been specifically designed to incorporate all the question types that you may encounter in the test and all the reading skills you need to have for the test.
- 第一步先做诊断测试，这个测试经过特别设计，包含了可能在考试当中遇到的所有考题类型，以及应付考试所需具备的所有阅读技巧。
- Check your answers in the Explanatory Answer Key of the Diagnostic Test which will identify what your weaknesses are and then the short cut in the answer key will direct you to the most relevant sections of this book for you to study first.
- 根据诊断测试中的“说明式解答”检查你的答案，找出你对哪些题型较不拿手。接着解答中的捷径说明会指引你需要先读本书哪些相关的部分。
- Remember, if your test is not within the next 7 days, you should study all parts of this book.
- 记住！如果你不是在7天之内就要应考，那么就应该从头到尾好好看完这本书。



Diagnostic Test
诊断测试

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1-13*** *which are based on Reading Passage 1.*



Chinese Pulse Diagnosis

The examination of the pulse is a subtle skill in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM); however it provides a comprehensive diagnosis of the condition of practically the entire human body, from the more obvious heart rate to the condition of each internal organ. It is estimated that a pulse reading traditionally accounts for up to 30% of a TCM diagnosis, which is quite surprising to many Westerners. Although many Westerners may have heard of other diagnostic methods like inspecting (general physical observations of the patient), listening (breathing, coughing, voice quality) and inquiring (current symptoms and past medical history), pulse reading as a tool to determine physical condition is not common knowledge. It is therefore worth taking a closer look at how illnesses are identified using this ancient medical skill, which dates back more than 2000 years.



The reason such a small area on the wrist can give a traditional Chinese medical practitioner such a thorough indication of a person's well-being is the fact that each wrist is divided into 9 regions along the radial artery. There are 3 positions on the wrist which are used for analysis: the front, middle and rear positions, and analysed at 3 different levels: superficial, middle and deep.

On the left wrist, the front position focuses on the condition of the heart and small intestine, the middle position concentrates on the functions of the liver and gall bladder, and the rear position indicates the status of the kidney and bladder. The lungs and large intestine are the centre of attention in the front position on the right wrist, with the middle position focusing on the spleen and stomach and the rear position taking note of the 'Gate of Vitality Fire'. This is the body's motivating force and provider of heat for all bodily functions.

In regards to the various levels, the superficial level reflects the state of Qi (energy) as well as the health of the Yang organs (small/large intestine, gall bladder, stomach and bladder), the middle level shows the state of blood flow, and the deep level is an indication of the state of the Yin organs (the heart, liver, lungs, spleen, and kidneys).

Supposing that the pulse in the left middle position was soft and smooth, neither superficial nor deep, it would suggest that the liver and gall bladder are in a good state of health. However if the patient's pulse feels harder or tighter than normal and is more superficial and pounding, it may result in his/her suffering from a headache or migraine as the excessive liver fire rises up through the gall bladder channel to the head.

Diagnosing patients through pulse examination is actually much more complicated, due to the fact that practitioners need to be able to identify 26 different pulse categories. Some of these categories are more significant for practitioners in the modern day setting than others. For example, today Chinese doctors hopefully would rarely come across a scattered pulse which is irregular and hardly perceptible, a sign that a patient is critically ill and nearing death. Other pulse categories which suggest extreme illness



include the intermittent, swift, hollow, faint, surging and hidden pulse. More commonly observed pulse categories include the rapid pulse, which increases in frequency (more than 90 beats per minute) and may be indicative of a fever, or the tense pulse, which feels like a stretched cord, and may suggest that the patient has a cold or is suffering from pain. Many pulses only have subtle differences or are the combination of several pulses; thus, pulse examination is often seen as being more than just a skill but an actual art form.

This kind of medical diagnosis can be affected by a number of factors, so before any examination, it is important that patients are in a relaxed physical and mental state so they can get the most accurate reading. The morning is often the best time to take such a reading, as a busy day in the office or vigorous exercise before seeing the doctor can influence the quality of the pulse. Secondly, both the patient's and the doctor's arm, hand, wrist and fingers must be relaxed and in the correct position. Thirdly, the right amount of pressure must be applied by the doctor for the right duration of time in order to be effective. Even seasonal influences need to be taken into account. In the spring, the pulse tends to be slightly taut; in summer, it is slightly fuller and surging. The autumn pulse is somewhat floating, fine and soft while the winter pulse is rather sinking and slippery or hard. Patients' characteristics are also of importance. Children, for instance, have quick pulses, athletes have slower than usual ones, and obese people have deeper ones. Women have stronger right pulses than their left, as opposed to men where the opposite is true. Finally drug use, either pharmaceuticals or narcotics, can have an influence on a patient's pulse.

The basic form of a patient's pulse will be able to tell a doctor whether the function being observed is at the body's surface or interior, whether it is hot or cold in nature, and whether an excess or deficiency in that particular function exists. It ought to be remembered that pulse examination does not replace other types of medical diagnosis, which also play an integral role in the overall prognosis of the patient.



Questions 1-2

Complete the sentences below using information from Reading Passage 1.

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 1-2 on your answer sheet.

1 Pulse reading is a tool used by Chinese medical practitioners to .... the state of a patient's health.

2 Diagnostic tools, such as inspecting, listening and inquiring to analyse a patient's condition, are much more .... than pulse examination.

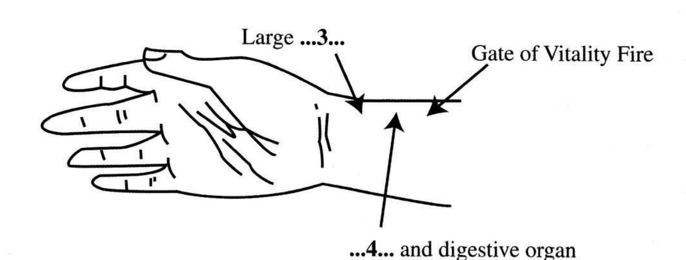
Questions 3-4

Complete the diagram below.

Write ***ONLY ONE WORD*** *for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 3-4 on your answer sheet.

Right Hand





Questions 5-7

Complete the table below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 5-7 on your answer sheet.

Pulse Type	Description	Possible Condition(s)
Scattered	Not obvious/intermittent	Almost **...5...**
...6...	Intensifying beats per second	High temperature
Tight	**...7...**	Flu, aches & soreness

Questions 8-9

Which **TWO** factors are **NOT** mentioned as possibly influencing the accuracy of a pulse reading?

Choose the appropriate letters ***A-H*** *and write them in boxes 8-9 on your answer sheet.*

A Physical examination

B Time of day

C Work

D Position of upper limbs

E Amount of force used

F Climate

G Illegal substances

H Chemists



Questions 10-12

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 10-12 on your answer sheet write

TRUE *if the statement is true according to the passage*

FALSE *if the statement is false according to the passage*

NOT GIVEN *if the information is not given in the passage*

10 Most Westerners are intrigued by Chinese pulse diagnosis.

11 Your liver is probably fine if the pulse on the right wrist is soft and smooth in the middle position.

12 Pulse diagnosis is one part of a broader medical examination.

Question 13

Choose the appropriate letter ***A-D*** *and write it in box 13 on your answer sheet.*

13 The writer believes pulse reading

A is simplistic in nature.

B is unimportant and no longer necessary.

C requires practitioners to be familiar with Chinese history.

D requires lengthy study and practice.



READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-27** which are based on Reading Passage 2.*

Questions 14-17

Reading Passage 2 has nine sections **A-I**.

*Choose the most suitable headings for sections **A-E** from the list of headings below.*

*Write the appropriate numbers **i-x** in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

i	Valid sources and fairly treated subjects
ii	The behaviour of the paparazzi
iii	Responding to dishonest subjects
iv	Conditions for undercover reporting
v	Media in support of politics
vi	Daring to do what is right
vii	Unexaggerated and non-discriminatory reporting
viii	No one governing the media
ix	Reporters voicing their opinions
x	Crimes not to be committed



14 Section **A**

Example	*Answer*
Section **B**	**i**

15 Section **C**

16 Section **D**

17 Section **E**



Media Ethics

Section A

The media often comes under fire for its unethical behaviour. This has become a global issue especially since the car chase involving Princess Diana and the paparazzi through the streets of Paris, which resulted in her untimely death. The question then arises—does anything go for the sake of 'free' press? Doctors, lawyers and accountants all need to follow a code of ethics and need a license in order to practise, so why should it be any different for those working at a newspaper or TV station? Although there is no regulatory body to enforce a code of ethics for journalists, there are certain points that media personnel should take into account when assessing whether or not they are behaving ethically.

Section B

When reporting the news, the media are required to seek the truth. It is expected that subjects will be given the chance to respond to allegations of wrongdoing. In addition, subjects should be notified in advance if their image and/or voice is to be recorded. Although some laws allow subjects to be videotaped without their prior knowledge, this practice is clearly deceptive. Besides, it is the job of the media to identify sources whenever possible as well as test them for accuracy.

Section C

In the hunt for news, it is the reporter's duty to be upfront and above suspicion. Whenever possible, journalists have the obligation to disclose their identity. In search of a story, some reporters have dressed up and posed as police officers, lawyers or other officials in order to gain information; however, this is not appropriate behaviour. Exceptions include journalists who seek to enter a country which denies entry of the news media, or a movie/restaurant reporter who makes a reservation at a venue which does not permit critics. The former could state that they are visiting for business or travel purposes while the latter could make a reservation under an anonymous name. Obviously, any illegal acts, such as breaking into buildings, phone tapping and computer hacking, are not

permissible under any circumstances.

Section D

Reporting the news calls for the media to be honest and fair on all accounts. All too often headlines, video, photos, etc. are oversimplified, distorted or shown out of context. This is sensationalist reporting, which should be considered unacceptable behaviour for honourable media organisations. Also, the imposing of cultural and political points-of-view on the air could cause an organisation to be seen as politically biased. For example, the advocating or endorsement of a political candidate, especially by a political correspondent, would be grossly unjustifiable behaviour. Finally, due to the severity of possible repercussions, the press is well-advised to steer clear of stereotyping subjects according to race, religion, sex, age, appearance, sexual orientation or social status.

Section E

At times, news correspondents must summon their courage to help give a voice to the voiceless and hold the powerful accountable for their actions. Stories should be reported by the media in their entirety and diverse views expressed openly, even if it is unpopular to do so.

Section F

All human beings deserve respect. Therefore, it is vital for the media to try to minimise the harm done to any parties involved in a controversial story. Any stories that may have adverse effects on the subjects should be run with compassion. Extra sensitivity should be given to children, inexperienced subjects as well as those experiencing tragedy or grief. There is nothing worse than seeing a live broadcast of grief-stricken victims, especially if the incident claimed the lives of victims' loved ones. When reporting on criminal activity, the naming of criminal suspects should be avoided until formal charges have been laid. The suspect's right to a fair trial should be balanced with the public's right to be informed. Moreover, journalists are obliged to show good taste by avoiding



arrogance and pandering to lurid curiosity.

Section G

Operating independently of the bias of private interest is of utmost importance to reporters, journalists and the like. Special treatment or kickbacks offered by parties with vested interests should not be accepted, as it compromises journalistic integrity. Journalists must insist on having their company pay for any expenses they may incur while on the job, including lunch/dinner bills (which a source such as an executive may offer to take care of). Reporters covering travel, sports, arts, technology, fashion, dining or automobiles are particularly susceptible to favourable treatment and ought to be particularly careful not to accept any discount offers or specials.

Section H

Personal and romantic relationships with sources are to be avoided in the interest of professionalism. Playing a regular game of golf with a local politician could be considered a tactic used to further business interests, but outside parties might get the impression that the relationship between the reporter and the politician is too close for comfort. Also, coverage of reporters' (or media personnel's) family members can be problematic. For instance, a business/finance editor who has a high flying business executive on Wall Street as a brother would find it in his best interests not to write about his brother, due to a possible conflict of interest.

Section I

The public should be seen as the media's employers; unfortunately, they are unable to hire and fire those in the industry. Therefore, it is up to the media to be accountable to their audience. Any mistakes, aired or printed, need to be admitted and corrected promptly. And any unethical behaviour by a media organisation's employees or competitors should also be exposed. Readers/ viewers should be encouraged to express their views and grievances on what they believe have been breaches of ethical conduct by members of the media community.

Questions 18-20

*Match the following statements with sections **F-I** and write them in boxes 18-20 on your answer sheet.*

18 Running a story on a blood relation will influence your ability to be impartial.

19 Someone reporting on airline services should not accept a seat upgrade.

20 Stories should not be offensive and deliberately shocking.

Questions 21-22

Complete the flow chart of the guiding principles of journalism.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer and write them in boxes 21-22 on your answer sheet.*

Seek the truth

↓

Reduce **...21...**

↓

...22... autonomously

↓

Be accountable to readers/viewers



Questions 23-24

Choose the appropriate letters ***A-D*** *and write them in boxes 23-24 on your answer sheet.*

23 What should a journalist do if their profession is banned from a country they are entering?

A Tell officials the purpose of travel is none of their business.

B Tell officials the purpose of travel is pleasure.

C Make alternative bookings.

D Travel under a false identity.

24 What was **NOT** mentioned as conceivably having significant ramifications?

A Unfairly typifying a subject according to their skin colour.

B Unfairly typifying a subject according to their gender.

C Unfairly typifying a subject according to their faith or creed.

D Unfairly typifying a subject according to their character.



Questions 25-27

Complete the summary below using information from Reading Passage 2.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** *for each answer and write them in boxes 25-27 on your answer sheet.*

> Minimising harm to subjects is a sign of **…25…** to people. The media must try and understand the feelings of people suffering from **…26…** as they are going through an upsetting and difficult time. Although suspected offenders are entitled to a **...27...**, society also needs to be kept up to date.



READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 28-40*** *which are based on Reading Passage 3.*

The Rise of East Asian Knowledge Economies

The global economy is currently experiencing a transition from being heavily focused on labour and capital, which characterised the industrial economy of the 20th century, to one based on knowledge and information. The successes of economies in the new millennium can be seen as being dependent on developing know-what, know-why, know-how and know-who. In other words, knowing the facts, principles, skills and people who can provide innovation will ultimately provide an economy with its competitive edge. Interest in the development of knowledge economies has grown ever since the advent of the Internet, globalisation and the fact that over 70 per cent of the workforce in developed economies is information workers.

While the US has been the leader in the field of scientific discovery over the past half a century, significant gains have been made by East Asian countries. The 21st century may very well see the current front-runner be surpassed by the likes of China, Japan and South Korea or other emerging East Asian economies.

When comparing the key economic benchmarks in 4 essential areas, namely education, knowledge creation, Research & Development (R&D) and high tech economies, it is clear that although the US is still ahead of the pack in research and discovery, its advantage is rapidly eroding.

In terms of education, East Asian countries outperform or are significantly narrowing the gap with their US counterparts. South Korea awards 11 Science and Engineering (S&E) undergraduate degrees per 100 degrees conferred, Japan 8 per 100 while the US only awards 5.7 per 100. To put that into numbers, Asian universities saw 1.2 million S&E graduates in 2000, whereas the US saw less than half of that number and European institutions (including Eastern Europe and Russia) accounted for 850,000 of such degrees.

Interestingly, there are more foreign students graduating in S&E in the US than local students, but the number of Asian students studying in the US is spiralling downward. The 1990s saw Chinese and South Korean students preferring to stay at home to obtain their PhD in S&E fields. There were, for instance, over 3 times as many Chinese and South Koreans receiving such certification in their homeland as in the US. Even more surprising is the fact that post-doctoral positions in academic institutions in the US were more likely to be held by foreign-born scholars.

Knowledge creation has seen exponential growth in East Asian countries. The number of published S&E articles increased by 492 per cent between 1998 and 2001 in China, South Korea and Singapore. Japan's publishing shot up by 67 per cent while America's published works increased by a mere 13 per cent. Over the same period, patent applications by these East Asian countries experienced a similar boom with a 759 per cent improvement between 1998 and 2001. The US, however, only enjoyed a 116 per cent increase.

East Asian countries are also placing increasing importance on R&D, another key economic indicator, by boosting their gross R&D investments



by 140 per cent from 1995 to 2001. During the same period, the US only strengthened its own investments by 34 per cent. China is particularly focused on this endeavour by doubling the percentage of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) invested in R&D. European businesses only increased spending by 0.02 per cent while US spending declined by 0.13 per cent. 20 per cent of China's science budget will be dedicated to this field over the next 10 years, in stark contrast with the US, which has consistently reduced spending as a percentage of GDP in this area over the past 30 years.

China, India, Singapore and South Korea accounted for 25 per cent of high tech exports in 2001, up from 7 per cent in 1980. The US and Europe, on the other hand, saw exports diminish by 13 per cent and 9 per cent respectively during the same period. The US high tech output doubled between 1998 and 2001; however, China's output grew eight-fold. China was also the big winner in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 2003 having $53.5 billion flow into the economy whereas the US only received $30 billion.

Businesses and governments need to understand the implications of these changes if they are to remain competitive over the next century. For private industry, the focus should no longer be on jobs created but rather looking to future knowledge-based industries and building the infrastructure for sustainable knowledge enhancement. The public sector is well-advised to take heed of these warnings by developing knowledge management programmes and appointing Chief Knowledge Officers (CKOs) to ensure a coordinated effort. The major obstacle to overcome for these two parties is their inability to measure the value of knowledge and information using traditional accounting methods, which encourages a reluctance to embrace a knowledge-based economy.



Questions 28-30

Choose the appropriate letters ***A-C*** *and write them in boxes 28-30 on your answer sheet.*

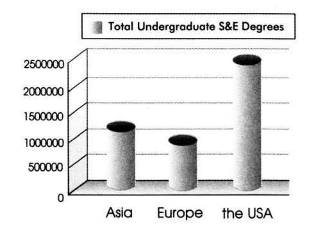
28 Which diagram shows the number of Bachelor degrees in Science and Engineering being conferred?

A

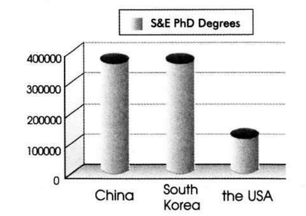
Undergraduate S&E Degrees per 100

12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Japan
South Korea
the USA

B



C





29 Which diagram shows the percentage increase of S&E texts published?

A

800
600
400
200
0
1998 1999 2000 2001

China, South Korea, Singapore
Japan
the USA

B

600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1998 1999 2000 2001

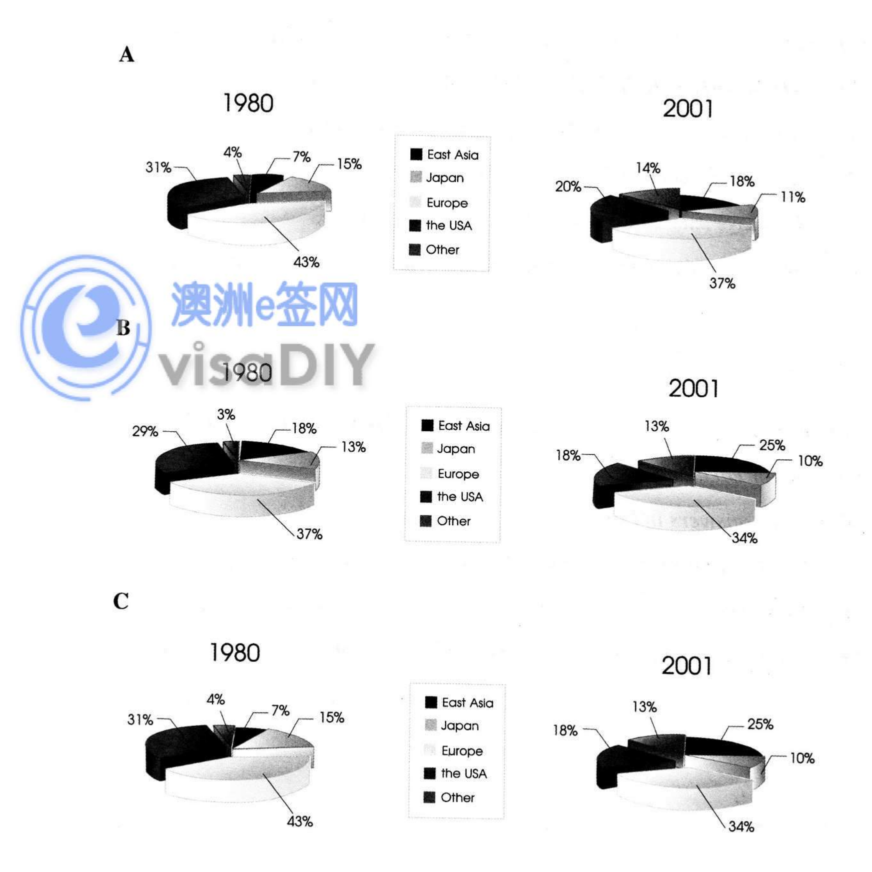
China, South Korea, Singapore
Japan
the USA

C

600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1998 1999 2000 2001

China, South Korea, Singapore
Japan
the USA

30 Which diagram shows the percentage of high-tech products sold abroad?





Questions 31-33

Complete the sentences below with words taken from Reading Passage 3.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 31-33 on your answer sheet.

31 Economies were based on .... in the last century.

32 Nowadays .... are essential to remain competitive.

33 Two of the driving forces behind the knowledge economy are the ....



Questions 34-36

*Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 34-36 on your answer sheet.

34 What is happening to America's lead as a knowledge economy?

35 How many more Asian students graduated in S&E than American students?

36 Where are most of those holding post-doctoral positions at US universities from?

Questions 37-39

Choose your answers ***A-I*** *from the box and write them in boxes 37-39 on your answer sheet.*

A	East Asia	**B**	Asia	**C**	The USA	**D**	Japan
E	India	**F**	China	**G**	South Korea	**H**	Singapore
I	Europe						

37 Over 3 years, the number of S&E writing pieces released grew by just over two-thirds.

38 Over the next decade around one-fifth of science finances will be allocated to research and development.

39 The number of goods sent abroad fell by almost one-tenth.

Question 40

Choose the appropriate letter ***A-D*** *and write it in box 40 on your answer sheet.*

40 Choose the most appropriate title.

A R&D to Survive.

B Education is a Priority.

C Strengthening Economies.

D The US is Weak.



Explanatory Answer Key
说明式解答

1. (comprehensively) diagnose

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the first paragraph.
  "The examination of the pulse is a subtle skill in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM); however it provides a comprehensive diagnosis of the condition of practically the entire human body, from the more obvious heart rate to the condition of each internal organ."
- The question requires a verb, so the Adj + N combination in the passage needs to be changed to Adv + V for the answer to be correct.
- The word limit is 2 words, so an answer of 'provide a comprehensive diagnosis of' would be too long and therefore incorrect.

2. common

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the first paragraph.
  "Although many Westerners may have heard of other diagnostic methods like inspecting (general physical observations of the patient), listening (breathing, coughing, voice quality) and inquiring (current symptoms and past medical history), pulse reading as a tool to determine physical condition is not common knowledge."
- Pulse reading is not common knowledge and Westerners have heard of the other methods, meaning that the other methods are more common than pulse reading.

Short Cut to Success for questions 1-2:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 84
practice questions: p. 83

3. intestine

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the third paragraph.
  "The lungs and large intestine are the centre of attention in the front position on the right wrist, with the middle position focusing on the spleen and stomach and the rear position taking note of the 'Gate of Vitality Fire'."
- Lungs would be incorrect as an answer because of the adjective 'large'.
- The other organs mentioned are either in a position other than the front or on the left hand, which makes them incorrect answers also.

4. spleen

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the third paragraph.
  "The lungs and large intestine are the centre of attention in the front position on the right wrist, with the middle position focusing on the spleen and stomach and the rear position taking note of the 'Gate of Vitality Fire'."
- The digestive organ is referring to the stomach so the only other choice is spleen.
- The other organs mentioned are either in a position other than the middle or on the left hand, which makes them incorrect answers also.

> **Short Cut to Success for questions 3-4:**
> reading skills: p. 13
> strategies: p. 120
> practice questions: p. 119

5. dead

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the sixth paragraph.
  "For example, today Chinese doctors hopefully would rarely come across a scattered pulse which is irregular and hardly perceptible, a sign that a patient is critically ill and nearing death."
- The answer requires an adjective, so the noun 'death' used in the passage must change to the adjective 'dead' for the answer to be correct.

6. Rapid

- The answer is located in the fifth sentence of the sixth paragraph.
  "More commonly observed pulse categories include the rapid pulse, which increases in frequency (more than 90 beats per minute) and may be indicative of a fever..."

7. (A) stretched cord

- The answer is located in the fifth sentence of the sixth paragraph.
  "... or the tense pulse, which feels like a stretched cord, and may suggest that the patient has a cold or is suffering from pain."

> **Short Cut to Success for questions 5-7:**
> reading skills: p. 13
> strategies: p. 90
> practice questions: p. 89



8/9. A/H

- The factors influencing the accuracy of a pulse reading are located in paragraph 7; however A & H were not mentioned.
- 'Time of day' and 'work' were mentioned in the second sentence of paragraph 7. 'Position of upper limbs' was mentioned in the third sentence. 'Amount of force used' was mentioned in the fourth. 'Climate' was mentioned in the fifth, sixth and seventh sentences. 'Illegal substances' was mentioned in the final sentence of the seventh paragraph.

Short Cut to Success for questions 8-9:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 133
practice questions: p. 132

10. NG

- Although in the first paragraph it mentions that pulse diagnosis is not common knowledge to Westerners, it does not mention at all whether or not they find it intriguing.

11. F

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "Supposing that the pulse <u>in the left</u> middle position was soft and smooth, neither superficial nor deep, it would suggest that the liver and gall bladder are in a good state of health."
- Right is the opposite of left.

12. T

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the final paragraph.
  "It ought to be remembered that pulse examination <u>does not replace other types of medical diagnosis, which also play an integral role in the overall prognosis of the patient</u>."

Short Cut to Success for questions 10-12:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 70
practice questions: p. 69

13. D

- The fact that it mentions pulse reading is a 'subtle skill', 'complicated' and 'a number of factors influence readings', we can infer that it requires lengthy study and practice.

Short Cut to Success for question 13:
reading skills: p. 16
strategies: p. 98
practice questions: p. 97

14. viii

- Section A mentions 'free press', 'no regulatory body' and examples and comparisons on how free the media is.
- ii is incorrect because although they mention the paparazzi in Section A, it is only one example and does not reflect the entire passage.

15. iv

- In Section C, four of the six sentences discuss when it is and when it isn't appropriate to work undercover.
- iii is incorrect because Section C mentions dishonesty of reporters, not dishonesty of subjects.
- x is incorrect because although it does mention some crimes, it is only discussed in one of the six sentences.

16. vii

- Paragraph D mentions 'reporting ... honest and fair', 'sensationalist reporting ... unacceptable', 'politically biased' and gives examples of discriminatory behaviour, especially in the final sentence.
- v is incorrect because although it was mentioned, it was used as an example and does not reflect the entire paragraph.

17. vi

- Section E mentions having the 'courage' to give power to the voiceless and expressing views even if it is 'unpopular' to do so.
- ix is incorrect because Section E talks about reporters helping others to voice their opinions and not reporters voicing their own opinions.



Short Cut to Success for questions 14-17:
reading skills: p. 12
strategies: p. 104
practice questions: p. 102

18. H

- The answer is located in the third sentence.
  "Also, coverage of reporters' (or media personnel's) family members can be problematic."

19. G

- The answer can be found in the last sentence.
  "Reporters covering travel, sports, arts, technology, fashion, dining or automobiles are particularly susceptible to favourable treatment and ought to be particularly careful not to accept any discount offers or specials."

20. F

- The answer can be found in the last sentence.
  "Moreover, journalists are obliged to show good taste by avoiding arrogance and pandering to lurid curiosity."

Short Cut to Success for questions 18-20:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 67
practice questions: p. 66

21. harm

- The answer is located in the second sentence of Section F.
  "Therefore, it is vital for the media to try to minimise the harm done to any parties involved in a controversial story."
- The first few paragraphs talk about seeking the truth and being honest.

22. Operate

- The answer is located in the first sentence of Section G.
  "Operating independently of the bias of private interest is of utmost importance to reporters, journalists and the like."
- The question requires a verb in the infinitive so the gerund form must be changed in order for your answer to be correct.

Short Cut to Success for questions 21-22:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 64
practice questions: p. 63

23. B

- The answer is located in the fourth and fifth sentences of Section C.
  "Exceptions include journalists who seek to enter a country which denies entry of the news media ... The former could state that they are visiting for business or travel purposes..."

24. D

- A, B & C are located in the last sentence of Section D. However D is not mentioned.
  "Finally, due to the severity of possible repercussions, the press is well-advised to steer clear of stereotyping subjects according to race, religion, sex, age, appearance, sexual orientation or social status."

Short Cut to Success for questions 23-24:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 80
practice questions: p. 78

25. respect

- The answers for 25, 26, 27 are a summary of Section F.
  "All human beings deserve respect. Therefore, it is vital for the media to try to minimise the harm done to any parties involved in a controversial story."

26. tragedy or grief

- *"Extra sensitivity should be given to children, inexperienced subjects as well as those experiencing tragedy or grief."*

27. fair trial

- *"The suspect's right to a fair trial should be balanced with the public's right to be informed."*



Short Cut to Success for questions 25-27:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 94
practice questions: p. 93

28. A

- The answer can be found in the second and the third sentence of paragraph 4. *"South Korea awards 11 Sciences and Engineering (S&E) undergraduate degrees per 100 degrees conferred, Japan 8 per 100 while the US only awards 5.7 per 100."*
- B is wrong as the US should be half not double that of Asia. The related sentence is in the third sentence of paragraph 4.
- C is wrong as it shows PhDs, not Bachelor degrees.

29. C

- The answer is located in the second and the third sentences of paragraph 6. *"The number of published S&E articles increased by 492 per cent between 1998 and 2001 in China, South Korea and Singapore. Japan's publishing shot up by 67 per cent while America's published works increased by a mere 13 per cent."*
- A is incorrect as it shows the percentage increase of patents, not published articles. The related sentence is in the last two sentences of paragraph 6.
- B is incorrect as the countries and percentages do not match what is stated in the article.

30. C

- The answer is located in the first and the second sentences of paragraph 8. *"China, India, Singapore and South Korea accounted for 25 per cent of high tech exports in 2001, up from 7 per cent in 1980. The US and Europe, on the other hand, saw exports diminish by 13 per cent and 9 per cent respectively during the same period."*
- A is incorrect because this diagram shows 18% for East Asia in 2001 and not 25%.
- B is incorrect because it shows 18% for East Asia in 1980 and not 7%.

Short Cut to Success for questions 28-30:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 133
practice questions: p. 131



31. labour and capital

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the first paragraph.
  "The global economy is currently experiencing a transition from being heavily focused on labour and capital, which characterised the industrial economy of the 20th century, to one based on knowledge and information."

32. knowledge and information

- The answer is located in the first three sentences of the first paragraph.
  "The global economy is currently experiencing a transition from being heavily focused on labour and capital, which characterised the industrial economy of the 20th century, to one based on knowledge and information. The successes of economies in the new millennium can be seen as being dependent on developing know-what, know-why, know-how and know-who. In other words, knowing the facts, principles, skills and people who can provide innovation ultimately provides a competitive edge."

33. Internet and globalisation

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the first paragraph.
  "Interest in the development of knowledge economies has grown ever since the advent of the Internet, globalisation and the fact that over 70 per cent of the workforce in developed economies is information workers."
- *"... the fact that over 70 per cent of the workforce in developed economies is information workers"* is also a possible answer but much too difficult to accurately sum up in 3 words or less.

Short Cut to Success for questions 31-33:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 84
practice questions: p. 83

34. (It's) being surpassed//rapidly eroding

- The answers are located in paragraphs 2 & 3.
  "The 21st century may very well see the current front-runners be surpassed ... it is clear that although the US is still ahead of the pack in research and discovery, its advantage is rapidly eroding."
- If your answer was 'be surpassed' it would be marked as incorrect as this is a grammatical error.

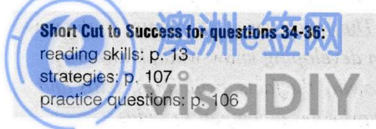


35. More than 600,000//More than double

- The answer is located in the last sentence of paragraph 4.
  "To put that into numbers, Asian universities saw 1.2 million S&E graduates in 2000, whereas the US saw less than half of that number..."
- You need to have a bit of mathematical knowledge to work this one out.

36. Overseas//Abroad//Other countries

- The answer is located in the last sentence of paragraph 5.
  "Even more surprising is the fact that post-doctoral positions in academic institutions in the US were more likely to be held by foreign-born scholars."



Short Cut to Success for questions 34-36:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 107
practice questions: p. 106

37. D

- The answer is located in the second and third sentences of paragraph 6.
  "The number of published S&E articles increased by 492 per cent between 1998 and 2001 in China, South Korea and Singapore. Japan's publishing shot up by 67 per cent..."

38. F

- The answer is located in the last sentence of paragraph 7.
  "20 per cent of China's science budget will be dedicated to this field over the next 10 years..."

39. I

- The answer is located in the second sentence of paragraph 8.
  "The US and Europe, on the other hand, saw exports diminish by 13 per cent and 9 per cent respectively during the same period."

Short Cut to Success for questions 37-39:
reading skills: p. 13
strategies: p. 123
practice questions: p. 122



40. C

- C is correct because the article is mainly focused on which economies are growing stronger and which are becoming weaker.
- A & B were discussed but for one paragraph each and not the entire passage.
- In regards to D, the US was often referred to as becoming weaker but by no means is it weak. In fact, it is still the strongest.

Short Cut to Success for question 40:
reading skills: p. 12
strategies: p. 73, p. 111, p. 117
practice questions: p. 72, p. 110, p. 116





Diagnostic Test Translation
诊断测试中文翻译

文章1

中国的诊脉

诊脉是传统中医一项微妙的技艺，然而它却能提供几乎全身状况的完整诊断，从较为明显的心跳到各种内部器官的状况，无所不包。据估计，在传统中医的诊病方式中，传统的诊脉比重占了30%，这令许多西方人相当惊讶。虽然很多西方人可能听过中医其他的诊病方式，如望诊（对病人一般状况的实际观察）、闻诊（呼吸、咳嗽及声音的变化）、问诊（现有症状及既往病史），但对于将诊脉当作一种判断身体状况的手段还是不甚了解。因此，对这种可回溯至两千多年前的古代医术进行进一步探究，了解如何用它来诊断疾病是值得的。

传统中医可以通过腕部这么小的区域彻底了解患者身体的状况，是因为腕部沿着桡骨动脉可以分为9个区域。手腕有3个部位可用来分析，分别是寸、关、尺三个区域，在这三个区域里分别根据浮、中、沉三种不同层度的脉象来诊断。

在左腕上，寸主要用来了解心脏和小肠的状况；关主要用来了解肝脏和胆囊的功能；尺则能显示出肾脏和膀胱的状况。右腕的寸主要关注肺脏和大肠的功能；关可以了解脾脏和胃的状况；尺则可以了解“命门”的状况，这是提供全身活动力及热源的器官。

关于不同层度的脉象，浮层的脉象反映出气(精力)的状态和阳腑器官(小肠、大肠、胆囊、胃、膀胱)；中层脉象则显示血液的流动状况；而沉层脉象则显示出阴脏器官的状态(心脏、肝脏、肺脏、脾脏和肾脏)。

如果左腕关部摸起来柔和且平稳，脉象不浮不沉，表示肝脏和胆囊的健康状况良好；然而倘若病人的脉象较一般硬或紧，且较浮而有力，可能是由于肝火上升，经由胆囊传导到头部，而导致患者头痛或偏头痛。

事实上，通过诊脉来诊断病人要复杂得多，因为执业中医必须要能辨别26种不同脉象，其中有些脉象对于现代中医来说比其他脉象更为重要，例如：现在的中医都不希望遇见散脉，也就是不规律且很难判断的脉象，因为这种脉象表示病人患了重病或是濒临死亡。其他可能为重病的脉象包括结脉（间歇的）、疾脉（飞快的）、芤脉（空洞的）、弱脉（衰弱的）、革脉（汹涌的）及伏脉（隐藏的）。一般比较容易判断的脉象包括频率一直增加的数脉（心跳每分钟大于90），这种脉象可能代表发烧，还有紧脉，感觉上像拉紧的细线，说明患者可能感冒或疼痛。许多脉象间仅有微妙的差异，或是综合几种不同脉象而成，因此诊脉不仅是项技术而已，事实上还经常被视为一种艺术。

这种医疗诊断会受到许多因素的干扰，因此在进行任何诊断前，病人的身体和心理都必须完全放松，这样才能得到最精确的判断。早晨经常是最佳的诊脉时间，因为在看病前若是上班很忙或运动很累，都会影响到脉象的品质。其次，医生与病人的手臂、手掌、手腕与手指都必须放松并放在正确的位置。第三，医师要施以适当的力量和正确的诊脉时间，才能有效地诊断。季节的影响也必须列入考虑。春天时脉象会稍紧；夏天脉象会较胀满；秋天脉象就有些浮缓、柔和且平缓；而冬天脉象较沉、滑或硬。病人的特质也很重要。以小孩子为例，他们的脉搏就比较快；运动员的脉搏较一般人慢；肥胖的人脉搏则较沉。女人的脉搏右手较左手有力，男人则相反。最后是药物，无论是一般药剂或麻醉药都会影响病人的脉象。

病人的基本脉象能让医生判断病况是在身体的表面或内部，在本质上是热是冷，或脉象是实症还是虚症。要记住，诊脉并不能取代其他的诊病方式，对病人的整体诊疗而言，其他诊病方式同样扮演了不可或缺的角色。



文章2

媒体伦理

媒体时常因为不道德的行为而饱受批评。这已成为全球性的议题，尤其是自从戴安娜王妃在巴黎街头被狗仔队飞车追逐，结果香消玉殒之后，问题更是浮上台面——有没有什么能规范这些“不受控制的”媒体呢？医生、律师或会计师都需要遵循道德规范并取得执照才能执业，为什么报社或电视台的工作人员却享有差别待遇呢？虽然并没有管理机构能强制新闻从业者遵守职业道德，然而有些要点可以作为判断媒体工作者行为是否符合道德的参考。

在报道新闻时，媒体必须要追求真相。对于受到指控的罪行，当事人应该有辩解的机会。除此之外，如果需要录下当事人的影像及声音，应该事先告之。虽然有些法条允许在不预先告知受访者的情况下进行录影，但这种行为很明显是种欺骗。此外，媒体应尽可能确认消息来源并查证其真实性。

在进行新闻采访时，记者必须坦率且不令人产生怀疑。新闻工作者应尽可能表明自己的身份。有些记者在寻找新闻时，会乔装成警察、律师或其他公务员以获得相关资料，然而，这种行为并不恰当。不过在某些情况下可以例外，例如记者要进入一个禁止新闻媒体入境的国家，或是电影、餐饮记者要在一个不接受评论的地方订位时，前者可用商务或旅游作为理由，而后者可以以匿名的方式订位。不过很明显，在任何情况下，诸如私闯建筑物、窃听电话、入侵电脑等非法行为都是不被允许的。

在任何情况下，媒体报道新闻都要力求诚实和公正。然而过于简化、扭曲或断章取义的标题、影片及照片等，出现得过于频繁。对于有信誉的媒体而言，这类煽情的报道应该予以避免。还有，若在广播中强调某种文化及政治观点，也会使得媒体带有政治偏见。例如：在节目中支持某位候选人，特别是政治记者这么做时，是非常不恰当的。最后，因为可能会造成严重的影响，新闻界应该要避免因种族、宗教、性别、年龄、外表、性取向或社会阶级等而对新闻当事人怀有成见。

有时候，新闻记者必须有勇气为弱势者发言，让有权势者对自己的行为负起责任。媒体所报道的事件必须完整，并且能让不同的意见公开陈述，即使这样做是不受欢迎的。

所有人都值得尊重。因此，媒体应努力将对任何涉入争议性报道的当事人造成的伤害降至最小，这是很重要的。应本着同情心来处理任何可能给当事人带来负面影响的报道。对于儿童、没有经验的当事人和经历重大灾难或悲痛的人，应特别小心地处理。最糟的莫过于看见有关饱受悲痛打击的人的现场报道，特别是当事人才刚在意外中失去挚爱的亲人时。在报道刑事案件时，应该避免提及涉案人的名字，直到正式宣判。应取得嫌犯接受公平审判的权利与大众知情权之间的平衡。此外，记者应该表现出高尚的品味，不要傲慢，也不要迎合大众永无止境的好奇心。

记者及新闻工作者处理新闻时，必须摆脱对私人利益的偏心，这是极为重要的。为避免危害媒体的诚信，新闻工作者不应接受既得利益者的特殊招待或收受回扣。新闻工作者必须坚持由所属公司支付他们因履行职务而产生的费用，包含中餐及晚餐的花费（企业主管等常会提议代付这类费用）。报道旅游、运动、艺术、科技、时尚、餐饮或汽车的记者，特别容易受到优惠礼遇的影响，因此需特别小心，不要接受任何折扣或特别待遇。

基于专业精神，应该避免通过个人关系或情感关系来取得消息。经常和当地政治人物打高尔夫球也许是基于进一步商业利益的策略性需求，但外界可能会因产生记者与政治人物间关系密切的印象而感到不安。另外，报道记者(或媒体工作人员)的家人也可能会产生问题，例如：商业金融编辑若有兄弟在华尔街担任高级经理人，最好避免报道与其兄弟有关的事，才不会导致可能的利益冲突。

社会大众应该被视为媒体的雇主，不幸的是，他们无法聘用或解雇媒体从业人员。因此，媒体本身有责任为他们的观众负责。播出或刊出的内容若有任何错误，必须立即承认并更正；媒体内部人员或竞争者如有违反道德规范的行为，也该加以揭露；若媒体人员有违反道德的行为，读者或观众也应该表达出他们的看法和不满。



文章3

东亚知识经济的兴起

全球经济此刻正经历一场变迁，从代表20世纪产业经济的劳动力和资本高度密集型经济，转变为以知识与信息为基础的经济。新世纪经济的成功可视其对事的了解(know-what)、对原因的了解(know-why)、对技术的了解(know-how)，以及对人的了解(know-who)的程度而定。换句话说，掌握事实、原则、技术和可以提供创新的人，最终将能创造出竞争优势。自从因特网和全球化的来临，以及发达国家中有超过70%的劳动人口为信息工作者的现象出现之后，人们对于发展知识经济的兴趣已经提升。

虽然过去半个世纪以来，美国一直是科学发现领域的领导者，但是东亚国家也有重大的收获。到了21世纪，目前的领导者很可能被中国、日本、韩国或其他新兴的东亚经济体超越。

若以四个基本领域，也就是教育、知识创新、研发以及高科技经济来比较关键的经济标准，虽然美国仍在研发领域中居领先地位，但显然其优势正在迅速消失。

就教育而言，东亚国家胜过或正大幅缩短与对手美国的差距。在韩国，每100名取得大学学位的人中，就有11名为科学和工程学学士；日本每100人有8人；美国每100人只有5.7人。如果转化为数字来看，在2000年，亚洲大学约有120万名获得科学和工程学学位的毕业生，美国不到这个数字的一半，而欧洲国家(包括东欧和俄罗斯)则有85万人获得此学位。

有趣的是，在美国毕业取得科学和工程学位的外国学生人数虽然超过美国学生，但是亚洲学生在美国求学的人数却急剧下降。在20世纪90年代，中国和韩国的学生宁愿留在国内攻读科学和工程学领域的博士学位，举例来说，中国和韩国学生在国内取得此学位的人数，是在美国攻读该学位的人数的3倍多。更令人惊讶的是，在美国学术机构担任博士后研究职务的人，大多是外国出生的学者。

知识创新在东亚国家中呈现几何级数的成长。1998~2001年间，在中国、韩国和新加坡所发表的科学和工程学术论文增加了492%，日本的论文数量也激增了67%，但美国却只增加了13%。同样，在1998~2001年间，这些东亚国家的专利权申请也经历了类似的爆炸式增长，有759%的进步，然而美国却只增加了116%。

东亚国家对于另一项关键的经济指标——研发，也越来越重视，1995~2001年间，他们在研发上大幅增加了140%的投资，但在同期，美国却只增加34%的投资。中国特别注重这一领域，投资在研发的国内生产总值百分比较以往增加一倍，欧洲的公司只增加了0.02%的投资，而美国在这方面的投资则减少了0.13%。在未来10年内，中国20%的科技预算将运用在这个领域上，这和美国形成强烈对比，在过去30年中，美国持续将研发领域占国内生产总值的百分比调低。

2001年，中国、印度、新加坡和韩国的高科技出口值所占的比例，从1980年的7%增加到25%。在另一方面，美国和欧洲在同期却分别缩减了13%和9%。在1998~2001年间，美国高科技的产出翻了一番，然而中国的产出却增长了8倍。中国在2003年的外商直接投资方面也是大赢家，共有535亿美元流入，与此同时美国只有300亿美元资金流入。

企业界和政府如果希望能在下个世纪继续保持竞争力，就必须了解这些变化所隐含的意义。对私人企业来说，往后的焦点不再是创造出的职位，而是着眼于未来以知识为基础的产业，并建构基础设施以维持知识的进步。而政府机关也必须留意这些警告，开发知识管理方案，并任命首席知识官(CKOs)，以确保集合众人的努力。对于这两者而言，需要克服的主要障碍是，他们无法使用传统的会计方法来衡量知识和信息的价值，因此不容易接受这种以知识为基础的经济。





PRECISE READING

题型、技巧及对策说明

QUESTION TYPES, READING SKILLS & STRATEGIE

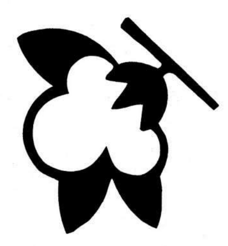


Briefing
概要

This article covers 4 types of questions and 2 types of reading skills: Flow Chart Completion (skill: reading for specific information), Matching Statements to Paragraphs (skill: reading for specific information), True/False/Not Given (skill: reading for specific information) and Multiple Choice (skill: reading for the main idea). Before you read, it is suggested you review the 'Overview of Reading Skills & Question Types' and then carefully read the following strategies in order to find the answer in a timely manner.

这篇文章包含了四种题型和两种阅读技巧：流程图填空题(技巧：细节)、段落陈述匹配题(技巧：细节)、是/非/未提及题(技巧：细节)以及选择题(技巧：主旨)。在阅读之前，建议你先复习"阅读技巧与题型概述"，然后再仔细阅读以下的应试策略，以便快速找到答案。

Get Your Cotton-picking Hands Off!



A The textile & garment sector is a multi-billion dollar industry that spans every continent across the globe. It relies heavily on the production of cotton, which constitutes 10% of the world's agriculture. The side effects of the production process are tragic for many of the over 100 million farmers that are employed in this industry. The environmental impact is also catastrophic. In search of higher profit margins, the fashion industry often turns a blind eye to the damage done. In order to boost the economy or line the pockets of greedy politicians, governments try to sweep the issue under the rug. To bring an end to this unscrupulous behaviour, it is time for consumers to voice their opinions and demand that fashion houses act ethically and that their local officials take action.

B One of the most disturbing and serious problems is the use of pesticides—organic cotton farming is still far from popular. Shockingly, 25% of world pesticides are used for cotton cultivation, making growing the plant the most dangerous of all agricultural jobs. Deaths due to accidental poisoning are modestly estimated at 20,000 people annually, with over 1 million people suffering long-term acute poisonings every year. However, reports from activist group PAN (Pesticide Action Network) suggest the real figures are actually much higher, possibly accounting for over 1 million deaths and 3 million acute poisonings.

C There are many tragic stories related to pesticides; A case in point is an African farmer who knew he was handling poisonous chemicals in the field. Upon arriving back home one evening, he took off his clothes, which were covered in toxins, and placed them on the roof of his house so they would be far out of the reach of his four young children. That night, however, it rained and the poison was rinsed off the clothes and washed down the drain into the family water tank which was used for drinking, cooking and washing. Within minutes of consuming some of the contaminated water, the kids had extreme headaches and convulsions. Within 20 hours all 4 children had passed away despite being taken for urgent medical treatment.

D Over 200,000 suicides per year can be directly attributed to debt caused by pesticides. In many developing countries, cotton farmers must use a broker to be able to sell the cotton that they grow in their farms. However, these brokers enter contracts with farmers stipulating that they must purchase pesticides through them.



When farmers are unable to afford the pesticides, brokers provide credit schemes in which farmers must repay loans within one year at an interest rate of 10% or face tragic consequences. If a crop fails due to a lack of rain, many farmers opt for suicide as an alternative to the financial repercussions. Others head to metropolitan areas in search of jobs and all too often end up contracting AIDS, which they then bring back to the countryside when they periodically return home.

E Pesticides are diabolical in their own right in terms of their effect on the environment; cotton farming is responsible for the destruction of entire ecosystems. Uzbekistan, Europe's largest provider of cotton, is guilty of depleting 15% of the water supply originally contained in the Aral Sea. Due to the country's inefficient agricultural practices, it takes 20,000 litres of water to produce one kilogram of cotton. Even more deplorable is the fact that all of the native fish species have disappeared from the Sea's waters and 40,000 square kilometres of seabed lie exposed.

F Ethical treatment of workers has also hit rock bottom in Uzbekistan due to its totalitarian government, which threatens its citizens with beatings and land seizures if they cannot accept the appalling work conditions. Unfortunately, children as young as seven are subject to inhumane treatment. During the harvest season in the months of autumn, the government shuts down all schools and forces hundreds of thousands of students to pick cotton. Not surprisingly, these school children or other farmers do not see the fruits of their labour. Corrupt government officials of Uzbekistan embezzle billions of dollars from the one million tonnes of cotton fibre the country produces for the international market.

G Katharine Hamnett, a politically controversial British fashion designer, has recently proven that using organically grown cotton can be cost effective for designers, stylish for consumers and can provide a higher standard of living for farmers. Since pesticides are not used, growing organic cotton can reduce growers' expenses by up to 40%. In addition, organic cotton can fetch up to a 20% premium on the market as compared to ordinary cotton due to its higher quality. Considering these factors, growers can see up to a 50% increase in revenue by making the switch to organic cotton. Assuming that a farmer gets 20% more per garment, and his revenue represents 4-5% of the retail value of an article of clothing, that will only increase the cost of the garment by a mere 1%.

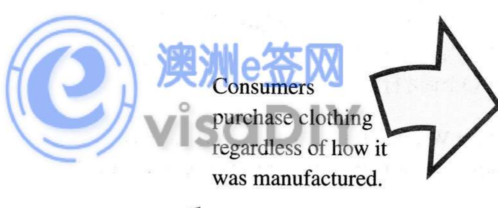
H Are you willing to pay 1% more for an item of clothing from your favourite brand? The industry listens to consumers even if governments don't. Ask for stricter labelling so you can see the country in which the garment was manufactured. If the country has a poor labour rights record, boycott that particular brand. If the cotton was not produced organically, appeal to designers to change their ways or find a brand which exclusively uses organic cotton. The demand for organic food without chemicals and additives has already kicked off. There is no reason to suggest that the fashion industry can not follow suit.

Flow Chart Completion
流程图填空题

Complete the vicious cycle of the cotton growing market below.

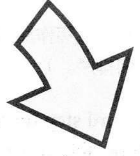
Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *from Article 1 for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.



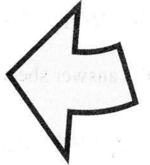
Consumers purchase clothing regardless of how it was manufactured.

Cotton is grown due to high international demand.

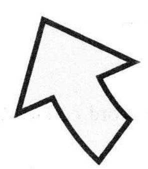


Fashion houses in developed countries demand rock-bottom prices from the farmers.

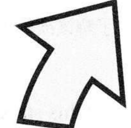
There are **...1...** consequences for tens of millions of farmers. There is a **...2...** on the environment.



Fashion houses and **...3...** ignore the problem.



Fashion houses continue to use the cheapest products in search of **...4...**.





Test-taking Strategies:

1. The first step of any Completion Task is to read the instructions, as you will need to know exactly how many words you can write. If you write one word more than you are allocated, your answer will be wrong even if the words are all from the text. To be safe, it's worth including small words like 'a' or 'the' in the word count. If the instructions say NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS, you may write 1, 2 or 3 words. If the instructions say WRITE THREE WORDS, then you must write exactly 3 words, NOT 1 or 2.

   做填空题的第一步就是阅读题目要求，因为你必须知道自己可以写几个词。即使你的答案与文章叙述完全一样，只要多写一个词就算答错。为了保险起见，a或the这类不重要的词也要算一个词。如果题目说答案"不可超过3个词"，表示你可以写1~3个词。但如果题目是"写3个词"，你就不能多写或少写，要精确地填入3个词才行。

2. The next step is to treat the chart like a Writing Task 1 question and do your best to understand the diagram. (For example, what is the order of questions for the flow chart?)

   下一步是以写作测试Task 1的思考模式，尽全力了解该图表。（举例来说，了解该流程图的题目如何排序。）

3. The third step for all Completion Tasks is to identify the key words. At this stage you may be able to get more information on what type of information is needed and also what grammar is required.

   对填空题来说，第三步就是找出关键词。在这个阶段，你也许可以知道更多答案所需要的信息类型及语法。

4. Scan the text for the key words, being aware of parallel expressions.

   快速浏览文章以找出关键词，同时留心同义表达方式。

5. When you believe you have found the answer, ensure that the word count fits, the grammar is correct, and the meaning also matches.

   当你找到答案之后，一定要再确认词数是否符合、语法是否正确，以及意义是否符合。

6. When transferring the answers to the answer sheet, double-check that the spelling and punctuation is correct.

   将答案誊写到答题纸时，再次检查拼写及标点符号是否正确。



Answers:

1. tragic

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the first paragraph.
  "*The side effects of the production process are tragic for many of the over 100 million farmers that are employed in this industry.*"

2. catastrophic impact

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the first paragraph.
  "*The environmental impact is also catastrophic.*"

3. governments

- The answer is located in the fifth and sixth sentences of the first paragraph.
  "*In search of higher profit margins, the fashion industry often turns a blind eye to the damage done. In order to boost the economy or line the pockets of greedy politicians, governments try to sweep the issue under the rug.*"

4. higher profit (margins)

- The answer is located in the fifth sentence of the first paragraph.
  "*In search of higher profit margins, the fashion industry often turns a blind eye to the damage done.*"



Matching Statements to Paragraphs
段落陈述匹配题

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the appropriate letters ***A-H*** *in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

5 The state may seize control of farms if its owners do not comply with their unethical regulations.

6 Organic cotton can be fashionable.

7 Farming methods are wasteful.

8 Buy brands that do not use cotton grown with pesticides.

Test-taking Strategies:

1. Skim the list of statements/phrases and identify the key words.
   快速浏览所列出的句子/短语，并找出其中的关键词。

2. Scan the passage and locate the key words while being aware of parallel expressions.
   浏览文章，并在找寻关键词的同时注意同义表达方式。

3. When you have found the answer, make sure that the statement/phrase in the passage exactly matches the corresponding statement from the answers. Often a statement or phrase in a passage may contain key words but does not exactly match the statement/phrase in the answer.
   当你找到答案时，要确定文章中的句子/短语与答案中的对应叙述完全一致。有时文章中的某个句子或短语也许会包含关键词，但和答案中的那个句子/短语并不完全符合。



Answers:

5. F

- The answer is located in the first sentence.
  "*Ethical treatment of workers also has hit rock bottom in Uzbekistan due to its totalitarian government, which threatens its citizens with beatings and land seizures if they cannot accept the appalling work conditions.*"

6. G

- The answer is located in the first sentence.
  "*Katharine Hamnett, a politically controversial British fashion designer, has recently proven that using organically grown cotton can be cost effective for designers, stylish for consumers and can provide a higher standard of living for farmers.*"

7. E

- The answer is located in the third sentence.
  "*Due to the country's inefficient agricultural practices, it takes 20,000 litres of water to produce one kilogram of cotton.*"

8. H

- The answer is located in the fifth sentence.
  "*If the cotton was not produced organically, appeal to designers to change their ways or find a brand which exclusively uses organic cotton.*"

True/False/Not Given
是/非/未提及题

Do the following statements agree with the information given?

In boxes 9-12 on your answer sheet write

TRUE	*if the statement is true according to the passage*
FALSE	*if the statement is false according to the passage*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

9 The cotton farming profession is the most life-threatening of all in the agricultural industry.

10 The doctor's efforts were unsuccessful in trying to save the African farmer's children.

11 Brokers give farmers the option of buying pesticides through them.

12 AIDS is widespread in the countryside.



Test-taking Strategies:

1. Identify the key words in the statement.
   在句子中找出关键词。

2. Scan the passage for the key words while being aware of parallel expressions.
   浏览文章，并在找寻关键词的同时注意同义表达方式。

3. When you believe you have found the answer, ensure that it entirely matches the statement to be true.
   当你找到答案时，再次确认这个答案和所列出的句子完全符合。

4. If you are confused whether to choose F or NG, then change the statement into the negative. Usually the subject is not changed rather the adverb, verb or adjective. Once changed to the negative, re-check the passage and if it matches, then your answer should be F. If it still doesn't match, then it will be NG.
   当你不知道该选"非"还是"未提及"时，那么就将列出的句子改为否定句。通常主语不会变动，只要改变副词、动词或形容词就好了。将句子改为否定句后，再次确认这个句子与答案是否相符，若相符的话则选"非"，若仍不相符，那么答案就是"未提及"了。

Answers:

9. T

- The answer is located in the second sentence of paragraph B.
  "*Shockingly, 25% of world pesticides are used for cotton cultivation, making growing the plant the most dangerous of all agricultural jobs.*"

10. T

- The answer is located in the final sentence of paragraph C.
  "*Within 20 hours all 4 children had passed away despite being taken for urgent medical treatment.*"

11. F

- The answer is located in the third sentence of paragraph D.
  "*However, these brokers enter contracts with farmers stipulating that they must purchase pesticides through them.*"
- Farmers do not have 'the option'; they 'must purchase' so the answer is False.

12. NG

- 'AIDS' and 'countryside' are mentioned in the final sentence of paragraph D but although it could be inferred that it is 'widespread' in the city, nowhere does it mention that it is 'widespread' in the countryside.



Multiple Choice (Main Idea)
选择题(主旨)

Choose the appropriate letter ***A-D*** *and write it in box 13 on your answer sheet.*

13 The writer believes

A governments are responsible for rectifying the problem.

B it's up to the end for users to bring about change.

C designers are not listening to consumers.

D farmers need to stand up and take action.

Test-taking Strategies:

1. If it is the final question for the passage, you should have a sound understanding of the main idea and therefore probably do not need to read the passage again. You can simply answer the question. However, if you cannot determine the answer or if the question is one of the first questions for this passage, then follow the steps below:

   如果这是这篇文章的最后一题，那么你应该对整篇文章的主旨有大概的了解，因此可能不必再读一次文章就可以直接作答。但如果你仍无法找出答案，或本题是这篇文章的第一题，那么请参照下面的步骤。

2. Look at any subheadings or pictures to help you form an idea of what the passage is about.

   看小标题或图片来帮助自己了解文章主旨。

3. If subheadings/pictures are not given, read the introduction of the passage (the first paragraph). The purpose of the introduction is to introduce what the passage will be about.

   如果没有小标题或图片，那么可以阅读这篇文章的介绍（也就是第一段），介绍的目的就是点出这篇文章的概要。

4. After reading the introduction, check the possible answers to see if any match what you believe to be the main idea.

   读完介绍之后，查看一下选项里有没有你认为和文章主旨相符合的。

5. If you are still unsure of the answer, you can read the conclusion, as its purpose is to summarise what has been stated in the passage. Then repeat step 4.

   如果仍不知道答案，可以阅读文章的结论，因为它通常是全文的重点摘要，然后重复第4个步骤。

6. If you are still unsure of the answer, then it's probably time to go on to the next question, as you should only spend around 90 seconds per question.

   若至此仍不知道答案，那么该是回答下一题的时候了，因为你每题只能花90秒左右作答。



7. If you have time left over at the end, you can go back to any unanswered questions and try reading the topic sentence of each paragraph to help you form the main idea of the passage. The topic sentence is often, but not always, the first sentence of a paragraph and the purpose of it is to introduce the main idea of each paragraph.

   最后如果你还有剩余的时间，可以回头看看没有作答的题目，并试着找出每个段落的主旨句，以帮助你了解文章的主旨。主旨句通常（但非绝对）是段落的第一句，目的在于介绍各个段落的主要内容。

8. If all else fails and you still have time left over (which is highly unlikely), re-read the entire passage.

   如果试了以上方法但都失败，而你还有剩余时间的话（虽然不太可能），那就从头开始阅读整篇文章。

Answer:

13. B

- The answer is a summary of the final paragraph.
- A is incorrect because although it mentions that governments ignore the problem and are part of it, it doesn't mention that they should rectify it.
- C is incorrect because in the final paragraph it says that the designers will listen to consumers.
- D is incorrect because it says in the final paragraph that consumers should take action, not farmers.



Briefing
概要

The following article practises 2 types of questions and 1 type of reading skill: Multiple Choice (skill: reading for specific information), Sentence Completion (skill: reading for specific information). Before you read, it is suggested you review the 'Overview of Reading Skills and Question Types' and then go on to carefully read the following strategies in order to find your answer in a timely manner.

这篇文章练习了两种题型和一种阅读技巧：选择题（技巧：细节）、句子填空题(技巧：细节)。在阅读之前，建议你先复习"阅读技巧与题型概述"，然后再仔细阅读以下的应试策略，以便快速找到答案。



A Gem of a Story

People have been adorning themselves with jewels for thousands of years, and to this day, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, pearls and the like are still making their way down catwalks, into the hippest fashion magazines, and onto the clothes and accessories of the rich and famous. Gems, however, are more than just a fashion statement and an object of beauty; they are surrounded by myths, healing powers and emotions. Indeed behind every precious stone, there is a gem of a story, none of which are more intriguing than those of the green minerals emerald and jade, and the greenish-blue turquoise.

Zimbabwe boasts the oldest emeralds, which are estimated to have started growing more than 2.6 billion years ago, while those found in Pakistan are much younger, dating back a mere 9 million years. However, atop the 'A List' for world's best emeralds is Colombia.

Emeralds have been a part of numerous cultures and religions over the past few thousand years. The Aztecs and Incas of South America regarded it as a holy stone. The green of the emerald is the holy colour of Islam, with many states of the Arab League possessing the colour on their flags. The green of emerald is also the most natural and elemental colour of Catholic Church ceremonies. In India, the holy scriptures of the Vedas spoke of the healing powers of the emerald. In 1695, the 'Mogul Emerald' of India, one of the world's largest emeralds was discovered. One side was inscribed with prayers and the other engraved with floral ornaments. It was auctioned by Christie's London in 2001 to an anonymous buyer for US$2.2 million.

The treasure chests of maharajas and maharanis were often filled with emeralds, but they were not the only monarchs to take a liking to this precious stone. Egyptian pharaohs exhausted the Cleopatra Mines of the Red Sea. Emperor Jehangir had a cup made purely of emerald. Empress Farah had her diadem adorned with the stones. Turkish sultans also had their jewelry, writing implements and daggers decorated lavishly with emeralds. Nowadays top quality, fine emeralds are even more valuable than diamonds of the same weight.

Jade also shares a long and esteemed history stretching back 7,000 years. In prehistoric times, the stone was admired more for its toughness and therefore became a very practical material for making tools and weapons. Even to this day, the Maoris of New Zealand still carve weapons and cult instruments out of jade. The Chinese as early as

3000 BC saw it as having greater value than gold and diamonds. The Mayans, Aztecs and Olmecs of Central America in the pre-Colombian period also shared the same view.

Jade has been most widely used in Chinese culture. Apart from weapons and cult figures, it has also been used to furnish the graves of the imperial family. Nowadays it finds itself more often in the form of a pendant, necklace or bracelet or collected as an antique. One of the main reasons jade has become popular in the East is the powers it's said to possess. In present times, it symbolises the good, the beautiful and the precious while in the past it embodied the Confucian virtues of wisdom, justice, compassion, modesty and courage. It has also been symbolic of female eroticism throughout history. The Egyptians saw jade as the stone of love, inner peace and harmony and balance while other cultures honoured it for bringing luck or giving protection. Gem therapists use the stone to create joy and vivacity.

The story of Turquoise is somewhat more consistent across cultures and time. It was known as a holy stone that had the power to shield its wearers from evil. Egyptians would wear turquoise around their neck to ward off an unnatural death. In fact, it was said that turquoise could even predict if a moment of peril was forthcoming, and would change its colour to warn its wearer of it. These days, advances in science tell us that this is not actually true. Actually, the colour change is due to a number of scientific factors including the influence of light, cosmetic products, dust or even the pH level of the wearer's skin. Turbans would also be decorated with turquoise encircled by a border of pearls to safeguard the wearer from the 'evil eye'. Talismans, objects such as daggers, scimitars and horse bridles used for similar protective purposes, were also decorated accordingly. The Aztecs of Mexico believed the stone was holy, as their ceremonial masks were lined with this jewel and the Indians of North America believed that, because of its colour, it provided a direct link between the sky and the lakes.

These days it is more popular to refer to turquoise as a good luck charm. In the past, it may have been used to prevent horse riders from accidentally falling off; it is now popular with industries such as aviation to ensure a safe journey.

Gem therapists look at turquoise as having the power to solve problems for those with a negative outlook on life, lending self confidence to those with a subdued personality, and bringing faithfulness and reliability to friendships.



Multiple Choice (Specific Information)
选择题(细节)

Choose the appropriate letters **A-D** *and write them in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.*

14 How long is the fashion history of gems?

A One millennium

B A few thousand years

C 9 million years

D 2600 million years

15 Which holy book wrote about emerald?

A Islam

B Catholic

C The Vedas

D The Mogul

16 Which royalty kept their emeralds in a box?

A The maharajas and maharanis

B The pharaohs and Cleopatra

C The emperors and empresses

D The sultans from Turkey

17 Who did **NOT** believe that jade was more precious than gold and diamonds?

A The Maoris

B The Chinese

C The Mayans

D The Aztecs

18 Who believes jade brings great happiness, pleasure and energy?

A The modern Chinese

B Confucius

C Egyptians

D Gem therapists

19 Who would decorate their ritual accessories with turquoise?

A Egyptians



B Turbans

C Talismans

D The Aztecs

20 Which stone would be best to ensure a person stays true to his/her partner?

A Any gem

B An emerald

C Jade

D Turquoise



Test-taking Strategies:

1. Read the instructions so you know how many answers to choose—if you are short of an answer, even if the other answers are correct, you will not score any points. There are no half marks in the IELTS exam.

   阅读题目要求以确定要选几个答案——如果少选了一个答案，即使其他选出的答案都对，也不能得分，因为在IELTS测试中，必须全部答对才能得分。

2. Firstly read the stem (the question or statement, not the possible answers) and identify key words. Remember that key words are those which are easy to locate in the passage and not too common. Numbers and names are often the most useful key words as they stand out in the text. If a passage is about 'rainforests', then the word 'rainforest' in a stem will not be useful in finding an answer, as it will appear too many times in the text. You do not need to read the answers yet, as distractors are included to confuse you.

   首先要阅读题干(问题或陈述，而非答案选项)并找出关键词。通常关键词很容易在文章中找到，而且并不常出现。数字和名字通常是最有用的关键词，因为它们在文章中最突出。如果是有关“雨林”的文章，那么“雨林”这个词绝非能找出正确答案的关键词，因为它在文章中会频繁出现。先不要看答案选项，因为选项中错误的答案会误导你。

3. Quickly scan the text for the key word(s), but keep in mind that often you will not find exactly the same word, rather a parallel expression which is a word or phrase that has a similar meaning.

   快速浏览一遍文章，以找出关键词，不过要记得，你通常不会找到跟答案一模一样的关键词，关键词会以同义表达的方式出现。

4. When you have found the key word(s), read that sentence (it may also be necessary to read the sentence before and after it) and then try to match it to one of the possible answers.

   找出关键词后，看看包含关键词的句子(有可能前后句也要看)，然后试着将这一句跟可能的答案选项匹配起来。



Answers:

14. B

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the first paragraph.
  "*People have been adorning themselves with jewels for thousands of years, and to this day, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, pearls and the like are still making their way down catwalks, into the hippest fashion magazines, and onto the clothes and accessories of the rich and famous*."
- A is incorrect because it's only one thousand years whereas the passage mentions more than one.
- C & D are incorrect as they refer to the history of gems and not the fashion history.

15. C

- The answer is located in the fifth sentence of the third paragraph.
  "*In India, the holy scriptures of the Vedas spoke of the healing powers of the emerald*."
- A, B & D were mentioned as being associated with holiness but nothing was mentioned about a book.

16. A

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph.
  "*The treasure chests of maharajas and maharanis were often filled with emeralds*..."
- The other royalty (B, C, D) also had emeralds but there was no mention of a box.

17. A

- In the last 2 sentences of the fifth paragraph it mentions that the Chinese, Mayans & Aztecs had this belief. Maoris were mentioned but not said to share the same view.

18. D

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the sixth paragraph.
  "*Gem therapists use the stone to create joy and vivacity*."

19. D

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the seventh paragraph.
  "*The Aztecs of Mexico believed the stone was holy, as their ceremonial masks were lined with this jewel and the Indians of North America believed that, because of its colour, it provided a direct link between the sky and the lakes*."



20. D

- The answer is located in the final paragraph.
  "*Gem therapists look at turquoise as having the power to solve problems for those with a negative outlook on life, lending self confidence to those with a subdued personality, and bringing faithfulness and reliability to friendships.*"



Sentence Completion
句子填空题

Complete the sentences below with words taken from Article 2.

Use ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.

21 In modern society a variety of .... are on show at fashion parades.

22 .... were written on the surface of an emerald that was sold at the beginning of the 21st century.

23 Ancient history reveals that jade's .... was of high regard.

24 In the past, the .... of the tombs of the Emperor of China's family were adorned with jade.

25 In Persian history an owner of turquoise would know there was imminent danger as it would ....

26 For pilots and flight attendants, turquoise is used as a ....



Test-taking Strategies:

1. The first step of any Completion Task is to read the instructions, as you will need to know exactly how many words you can write. If you write one word more than you are allocated, your answer will be wrong even if the words are all from the text. To be safe, it's worth including small words like 'a' or 'the' in the word count. If the instructions say NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS, you may write 1, 2 or 3 words. If the instructions say WRITE THREE WORDS, then you must write exactly 3 words, NOT 1 or 2.

   做填空题的第一步就是阅读题目要求，因为你必须知道自己可以写几个词。即使你的答案与文章叙述完全一样，只要多写一个词就算答错。为了保险起见，a或the这类不重要的词也要算一个词。如果题目说答案"不可超过3个词"，表示你可以写1~3个词。但如果题目是"写3个词"，你就不能多写或少写，要精确地填入3个词才行。

2. Next, identify the key words. At this stage you may be able to get more information on what type of information is needed and also what grammar is required.

   下一步，找出关键词。在这个阶段，你也许可以知道更多答案所需要的信息类型及语法。

3. Scan the text for the key words, while being aware of parallel expressions.

   快速浏览文章以找出关键词，同时留心同义表达方式。

4. When you believe you have found the answer, ensure that the word count fits, the grammar is correct and the meaning also matches.

   当你找到答案之后，一定要再确认词数是否符合、语法是否正确，以及意义是否符合。

5. When transferring the answers to the answer sheet, double-check that the spelling and punctuation is correct.

   将答案誊写到答题纸时，再次检查拼写及标点符号是否正确。



Answers:

21. jewels//gems//(precious) stones

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the first paragraph.
  "*People have been adorning themselves with jewels for thousands of years, and to this day, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, pearls and the like are still making their way down catwalks, into the hippest fashion magazines, and onto the clothes and accessories of the rich and famous.*"

22. Prayers

- The answer is located in the last 3 sentences of the third paragraph.
  "*In 1695, the 'Mogul Emerald' of India, one of the world's largest emeralds was discovered. One side was inscribed with prayers and the other engraved with floral ornaments. It was auctioned by Christie's London in 2001 to an anonymous buyer for US$2.2 million.*"

23. toughness

- The answer is located in the first two sentences of the fifth paragraph.
  "*Jade also shares a long and esteemed history stretching back 7,000 years. In prehistoric times, the stone was admired more for its toughness...*"

24. furnishings

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the sixth paragraph.
  "*Apart from weapons and cult figures, it has also been used to furnish the graves of the imperial family.*"
- The question requires a noun, so the verb 'furnish' must be changed to 'furnishings' for the answer to be correct.

25. change (its) colour

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the seventh paragraph.
  "*In fact, it was said that turquoise could even predict if a moment of peril was forthcoming, and would change its colour to warn its wearer of it.*"

26. good luck charm

- The answer is located in the eighth paragraph.
  "*These days it is more popular to refer to turquoise as a good luck charm. In the past, it may have been used to prevent horse riders from accidentally falling off; it is now popular with industries such as aviation to ensure a safe journey.*"



Briefing
概要

The following article practises 3 types of questions and 2 types of reading skills: Table Completion (skill: reading for specific information), Summary Completion (skill: reading for specific information) and Multiple Choice (skill: reading for inference). Before you read, it is suggested you review the 'Overview of Reading Skills and Question Types' and then go on to carefully read the following strategies in order to find your answer in a timely manner.

这篇文章练习了三种题型和两种阅读技巧：表格填空题（技巧：细节）、摘要填空题(技巧：细节)，以及推论选择题(技巧：阅读后推论出答案)。在阅读之前，建议你先复习"阅读技巧与题型概述"，然后再仔细阅读以下的应试策略，以便快速找到答案。

Man-made or Natural Beauty

The incessant images in the media of women of great beauty and men of rugged and striking looks have many of us wondering what we should do about our bodies and appearance. Research suggests that females are 10 times more likely than males to be dissatisfied with their bodies but male dissatisfaction is on the increase. Wealthy individuals and people who live in developed countries, especially Europe, are more susceptible to these feelings of discontent. So the outlook is bleak if you are a rich female in the UK. What is a girl to do—go for some quick and easy man-made solutions or keep it natural and do it the hard way?

The answer to this question, of course, is up to the individual; but first of all, let's look at one of the most in demand, widespread and affordable forms of cosmetic surgery—Botox. Botox is, in fact, a poison derived from the bacterium 'Clostridium Botulinum' which causes 'Botulism', a severe form of food poisoning. Botox is used, however, in small doses to paralyse the muscles in the face. At first, this treatment was developed for patients suffering from muscle disorders. Nowadays, it has the effect of smoothing out lines and wrinkles on the face. As the search for the elixir of life is by no means a new phenomenon, Botox has undoubtedly become popular. It ought to be remembered though that this 'baby face' is only temporary; Botox lovers need to be topped up about every 3 months. Side effects also need to be taken into account. Botox treatment could lead to headaches, droopy eyelids or eyebrows and weakness in neighbouring muscles.

Other common forms of cosmetic surgery, especially among celebrities whose job is to look stunning all the time, are collagen, silicone, or fat injections. As opposed to Botox which smoothes out wrinkles, collagen injections can fill them out as well as correct acne scars or plump up lips. Collagen is made from the connective tissues of pigs and cows and has the potential to last up to 18 months. 3% of the population is allergic to this material; symptoms of an allergic reaction can include rashes, blisters, soreness, headaches and joint and muscle pain. Silicone is made of synthetic chemicals and is used for the same purpose as collagen. Side effects of silicone injections can include discolouration of the surrounding tissues, movement of the silicone to other parts of the body, and bruising. Transplanting fat from other parts of the body is the best option if you want to avoid allergic reactions or other unwanted repercussions. However, this is a much more complicated and time-consuming procedure. Other cosmetic treatments include face peeling and laser surgery.



Now that we've discussed man-made ways to look better, let's take a look at some more natural alternatives. There are some simple, cheap and natural approaches to looking better and feeling more comfortable about oneself. First of all, let's be realistic. We will never look as good as the ravishing women in magazines and hunky men in movies and for some very good reasons; they use body doubles in movies, airbrushing after photo shoots and have their own personal trainers, make-up artists and hairdressers. So don't believe everything you see in the media, but more importantly, stop comparing yourself to megastars.

Secondly, take care of your body, which means watching what you eat and getting in shape but remember: exercising and starving yourself till you faint is not only irrational and unhealthy; it's not attractive. It's also wise to understand your body type. Humans basically come in a combination of three body shapes: Ectomorphs, endomorphs and mesomorphs. The first type, people who are tall and thin with long limbs, lose weight easily so should do gentle exercise and regular weight training. The second type, people who have wide hips and large bones, gain weight easily so should do gentle weight training and regular exercise. The final type, people who are short with broad shoulders and well developed muscles should do light weights and exercise such as yoga or Pilates.

Don't stop there; grooming can also make you feel better about yourself and increase your confidence. Shaving, applying depilatory creams, waxing, sugaring, plucking and bleaching are all ways to get rid of any unwanted hair. For clear skin, follow a three–step skincare routine of cleansing, toning and moisturising morning and night. Using an exfoliator, medicated wash and eating a balanced diet are also beneficial for the skin. Finally, make sure you smell good. Body odour can be minimised by washing often, wearing clean clothes and using an anti-perspirant deodorant. Bad breath can be combated by visiting the dentist twice a year for a check-up, brushing twice a day, rinsing with mouthwash and using dental floss. Smelly feet can be avoided by washing regularly, keeping your feet dry, letting them breathe and not wearing the same shoes on consecutive days. Finally, perfecting your posture also goes a long way to make you look slimmer and make your clothes look better. To improve your posture, hold your head up, elongate your neck, stick out your chin, pull your shoulders back and down and slightly bend your knees.

Don't let the media crush your confidence. Prior to going under the knife or injecting a needle to improve your appearance, it's best to carefully consider alternative, more natural ways to look and feel your best.

Table Completion
表格填空题

Complete the table below using information from Article 3.

*Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 27-33 on your answer sheet.

How to look good

Method	Effect
Botox	Interrupts the nerve pulses to the **...27...** in the front of your head.
Silicone	**...28...** out the lines on one's face.
...29...	Does away with unwelcome facial hair.
Exfoliating	Makes the **...30...** smooth without red spots.
Deodorant	The smell of someone's **...31...** can be eliminated.
Using **...32...**	Freshens the air you exhale.
Work on your **...33...**	Comes across as being slender.



Test-taking Strategies:

1. The first step of any Completion Task is to read the instructions, as you will need to know exactly how many words you can write. If you write one word more than you are allocated, your answer will be wrong even if the words are all from the text. To be safe, it's worth including small words like 'a' or 'the' in the word count. If the instructions say NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS, you may write 1, 2 or 3 words. If the instructions say WRITE THREE WORDS, then you must write exactly 3 words, NOT 1 or 2.

   做填空题的第一步就是阅读题目要求，因为你必须知道自己可以写几个词。即使你的答案与文章叙述完全一样，只要多写一个词就算答错。为了保险起见，a或the这类不重要的词也要算一个词。如果题目说答案“不可超过3个词”，表示你可以写1~3个词。但如果题目是“写3个词”，你就不能多写或少写，要精确地填入3个词才行。

2. For Table Completion, your second step would be to look at the headings/subheadings, as these will give you vital clues of what type of information you are looking for and will also let you know how the information may be organised in the text.

   要做表格填空题，下一步是找出文章中的主要标题和副标题，它们是重要的线索，能让你了解你要找什么信息以及信息是如何组织于文章之中的。

3. Next, identify the key words. At this stage you may be able to get more information on what type of information is needed and also what grammar is required.

   下一步，找出关键词。在这个阶段，你也许可以知道更多答案所需要的信息类型及语法。

4. Scan the text for the key words, while being aware of parallel expressions.

   快速浏览文章以找出关键词，同时留心同义表达方式。

5. When you believe you have found the answer, ensure that the word count fits, the grammar is correct and the meaning also matches.

   当你找到答案之后，一定要再确认词数是否符合、语法是否正确，以及意义是否符合。

6. When transferring the answers to the answer sheet, double-check that the spelling and punctuation is correct.

   将答案誊写到答题纸时，再次检查拼写及标点符号是否正确。

Answers:

27. muscles

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the second paragraph.

  "*Botox is used, however, in small doses to paralyse the muscles in the face.*"

28. Fills

- The answer is located in the second and fifth sentences of the third paragraph.

  "*As opposed to Botox which smoothes out wrinkles, collagen injections can fill them out as well as correct acne scars or plump up lips.*" "*Silicone is made of synthetic chemicals and is used for the same purpose as collagen.*"

- The question requires a verb in the third person, so if your answer was 'fill', then it would be marked as incorrect.

29. Shaving//Creams//Waxing//Sugaring//Plucking//Bleaching

- The 6 possible answers are located in the second sentence of the sixth paragraph, but remember to only choose one. If you wrote more than one answer which mentioned above, your answer would still be wrong as you did not follow the instructions and adhere to the word limit.

  "*Shaving, applying depilatory creams, waxing, sugaring, plucking and bleaching are all ways to get rid of any unwanted hair.*"

30. skin

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the sixth paragraph.

  "*Using an exfoliator, medicated wash and eating a balanced diet are also beneficial for the skin.*"

31. body

- The answer is located in the sixth sentence of the sixth paragraph.

  "*Body odour can be minimised by washing often, wearing clean clothes and using an anti-perspirant deodorant.*"

32. mouthwash

- The answer is located in the seventh sentence of the sixth paragraph.

  "*Bad breath can be combated by visiting the dentist twice a year for a check-up, brushing twice a day, rinsing with mouthwash and using dental floss.*"



- Although there are other ways mentioned to freshen the air you exhale, you may only use one word so mouthwash is the only one possible; the others exceed the word limit and would therefore be marked as incorrect.

33. posture

- The answer is located in the ninth sentence of the sixth paragraph.
  "*Finally, perfecting your posture also goes a long way to make you look slimmer and make your clothes look better.*"



Summary Completion
摘要填空题

Complete the summary below using information from Article 3.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 34-39 on your answer sheet.

To begin with, you should be **...34...**, as the average person has no hope of competing with **...35...**, who have entire teams helping them look glamorous. Next, have a healthy and balanced diet and **...36...** but within reason, not in excess. Ectomorphs and endomorphs are in contrast to each other. While one **...37...** without too much effort, the other finds it tough to do so. Their intensity and frequency of workouts and lifting **...38...** are also reversed. On the other hand, mesomorphs should stick to **...39...** training.



Test-taking Strategies:

1. The first step of any Completion Task is to read the instructions as you will need to know exactly how many words you can write. If you write one word more than you are allocated, then your answer will be wrong even if the words are all from the text. To be safe, it's worth including small words like 'a' or 'the' in the word count. If the instructions say NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS, you may also write 1, 2 or 3 words. If the instructions say WRITE THREE WORDS, then you must write exactly 3 words, NOT 1 or 2.

   做填空题的第一步就是阅读题目要求，因为你必须知道自己可以写几个词。即使你的答案与文章叙述完全一样，只要多写一个词就算答错。为了保险起见，a或the这类不重要的词也要算一个词。如果题目说答案"不可超过3个词"，表示你可以写1~3个词。但如果题目是"写3个词"，你就不能多写或少写，要精确地填入3个词才行。

2. Next, identify the key words. At this stage you may be able to get more information on what type of response is needed and also what grammar is required.

   下一步，找出关键词。在这个阶段，你也许可以知道更多答案所需要的信息类型及语法。

3. Scan the text for the key words while being aware of parallel expressions. It is worth noting that for Summary Completions, the answers may be spread throughout the text, however often it will only summarise one section of the text, not the entire passage.

   快速浏览文章以找出关键词，同时留心同义表达方式。值得注意的是，尽管摘要填空题通常只撷取文章的其中一段来作摘要而不会使用整篇文章，答案仍可能分散在文章各处。

4. When you believe you have found the answer, ensure that the word count fits, the grammar is correct and the meaning also matches.

   当你找到答案之后，一定要再确认词数是否符合、语法是否正确，以及意义是否符合。

5. When transferring the answers to the answer sheet, double-check that the spelling and punctuation is correct.

   将答案誊写到答题纸时，再次检查拼写及标点符号是否正确。

Answers:

34. realistic

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the fourth paragraph.
  "*First of all, let's be realistic.*"

35. megastars

- The answer is located in the fourth and fifth sentences of the fourth paragraph.
  "*We will never look as good as the ravishing women in magazines and hunky men in movies...*" "*So don't believe everything you see in the media, but more importantly, stop comparing yourself to megastars.*"

36. get in shape

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*Secondly, take care of your body, which means watching what you eat and getting in shape...*"
- The question requires a verb in the infinitive so the gerund 'getting' must be changed in order for your answer to be marked as correct.

37. loses weight//gains weight

- The answer is located in the fourth and fifth sentences of the fifth paragraph.
  "*The first type, people who are tall and thin with long limbs, lose weight easily so should do gentle exercise and regular weight training. The second type, people who have wide hips and large bones, gain weight easily so should do gentle weight training and regular exercise.*"
- The question requires the verb to be in the third person so the verbs 'lose' and 'gain' used in the passage need to be changed accordingly.

38. weights

- The answer is located in the same section as question 37.
  "*The first type, people who are tall and thin with long limbs, lose weight easily so should do gentle exercise and regular weight training. The second type, people who have wide hips and large bones, gain weight easily so should do gentle weight training and regular exercise.*"



39. light

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the fifth paragraph.

  "*The final type, people who are short with broad shoulders and well developed muscles should <u>do light weights and exercise</u> such as yoga or Pilates.*"



Multiple Choice (Inference)
选择题(推论)

Choose the appropriate letter ***A-D*** *and write it in box 40 on your answer sheet.*

40 According to the writer, who is largely to blame for body image concerns?

A The media

B Rich women in the UK



C Celebrities

D Yourself



Test-taking Strategies:

1. Identify the key words in the stem; you do not need to read the possible answers yet. However, if this is the final question then you may be able to answer the question as you do not need to look for a direct match like with specific information questions as this type is inferred. If you cannot answer at this stage, then go on to the next few steps.

   先找出题干中的关键词，此时还不需要看答案选项。但如果这是最后一道题，那么因为此题型为推论题，你不需像"细节题"一样得找出精确的答案，所以有可能你已经知道答案了。如果你在这一阶段尚无法作答，那么请继续下面的步骤。

2. Scan the article for the key words, and once found, read around the key words.

   浏览文章以找出关键词，找到之后看一下前后的句子。

3. The answer will be implicit, which means you will need to read between the lines to come up with an answer; it will not be stated directly.

   答案不会直接阐述出来，比较不明显。因此要找出正确答案就必须了解文章中字里行间的意思。

4. Finally, read the possible answers and choose the most appropriate one.

   最后再看答案选项，并从中找出最适当的答案。

Answer:

40. A

- The first, fourth and final paragraphs all mention the negative effect the media has on our body image.
- B is incorrect because although these are the women most likely to suffer from body image concerns, it does not say they are to blame for it.
- C is incorrect as although the writer believes we desire to be like them, they are not to blame as it is their job to be beautiful.
- D is incorrect as the writer feels that we are responsible for making ourselves feel good, but we are not to blame for body image concerns.



Briefing
概要

The following article practises 3 types of questions and 2 types of reading skills: Matching Headings to Paragraphs (skill: reading for main idea), Short Answer Questions (skill: reading for specific information) and Multiple Choice (skill: reading for main idea). Before you read, it is suggested you review the 'Overview of Reading Skills and Question Types' and then go on to carefully read the following strategies in order to find your answer in a timely manner.

这篇文章练习了三种题型和两种阅读技巧：段落大意匹配题（技巧：主旨）、简答题（技巧：细节），以及选择题（技巧：主旨）。在阅读之前，建议你先复习"阅读技巧与题型概述"，然后再仔细阅读以下的应试策略，以便快速找到答案。



Whose Recipe for Disaster?



A The most catastrophic disaster is often thought of as being the one that leads to the highest number of immediate deaths. However, there are other factors that are taken into consideration when measuring the severity of a disaster. A closer look at these factors reveals that some disasters often get overlooked by the public at large. The media, politicians and scientists often have vastly different views on the degree of importance to give to certain issues.

B Supposing that one views 'disasters' from the standpoint of the media, the number of deaths associated with a particular incident would obviously rank high, as viewers are often attracted by shocking news such as fatalities. Although this may seem to be true, events in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in Africa contradict this. Since 1998, it is estimated that over 3.8 million people have died as a direct result of war, disease and malnutrition. These events have hardly received any media coverage; however, in January 2002, journalists flocked to the very same country in order to cover a story on the eruption of a volcano which killed fewer than 100 people.

C The media did not find the above mentioned tragedies in the Congo newsworthy, because they are nothing new; Africa has always been suffering from famine and war. Tragedies which unfold over many years do not get covered as much, because the media believes that the audience has already been desensitised to the event. The events in the DRC did not make the headlines for another reason; the causes of the catastrophe are not easy to explain. The root causes of the story need to be explicable for the newspapers to run it effectively. One other factor that the media takes into account when reporting the news is the accessibility of the area in relation to their local audience. The BBC, which has a reputation for being a trustworthy 'global' news network, gave a lot more coverage to a small mudslide which affected a few people in rural Britain as compared to Hurricane Stan, which devastated thousands of people in Central America. For the media, importance tends to increase as news happens closer to home.

D From the perspective of a national government, it would be expected that disasters which occur in one's own backyard would be classified as the most severe. The lacklustre action of the Bush Administration after Hurricane Katrina ravished America's southern states proved that this was a misconception. It became more apparent in the aftermath of Katrina that the Bush Administration was more concerned about its political agenda than the welfare of the country's citizens.

E The hurricane caused an estimated $100 billion in damage and displaced more than 100,000 people. President Bush refused aid from Venezuela on political grounds despite its offers of assistance, which included 120 much-needed rescue and aid experts, 2 mobile hospital units, 50 tonnes of food, 10 water purification plants, 18 power generation plants and 20 tonnes of bottled water. Meanwhile, residents had to wait a number of days for the National Guard to arrive and provide help, largely due to the fact that most of them had to make the journey back from the US-led war in Iraq.

F Media organisations, including the reputable *New York Times* and *Wall Street Journal* have run high-profile stories on 'class' in American society, criticising the Bush Administration for its appalling Hurricane Katrina relief efforts, especially because the majority of residents displaced by Katrina were black. Another common criticism is the fact that the US government refuses to accept environmental warnings in the interests of maintaining its position as the world's most powerful economy. Bush's advisors were warned years earlier that such a disaster was ominous yet they diverted previously allocated funding to other projects. Now in the aftermath of Katrina, firms with close links to Bush's party are winning reconstruction projects. America did give aid to the Pakistani government after an earthquake killed 30,000 people in 2005. However many believe that this gesture was mainly due to the US officials hoping for a favourable image at the G8 world summit, which was being convened around the same time.

G Seismologists, volcanologists and meteorologists measure the severity of a disaster on a scale, which is based on the measurements of instruments which gauge intensity, duration and area. Earthquakes are recorded on the Richter scale of 1-10 to quantify their strength and time length. The area affected looks at the epicentre—the point that overhangs the earthquake's root—and the fault lines—the area where the earth's tectonic plates collide. The higher the earthquake measures on the Richter scale and the larger the fault line, the more severe an earthquake is rated. This system places importance on overall scale as opposed to the effect on humans. For example, the massive earthquakes which occur in the Pacific Ocean are noteworthy to the scientific community, even though they rarely affect people's lives.

H Volcanoes are measured by the amount of gas in the magma and the viscosity of the magma. Tornadoes are measured by their wind speed, which can be anywhere between 72 to 300 miles per hour as well as the area they span, which is typically up to 250 metres. Meteorologists researching hurricanes, typhoons and cyclones take readings of the wind speed, travel speed and storm surge—the amount by which the sea's surface rises—which can be up to 4 metres. The power of tsunamis is recorded according to their wave length—the distance/duration between 2 wave crests—which can be in excess of 100 km/h respectively as well as the wave speed which is usually around 800 km/h, faster than a jet. The distance covered is also taken into account. Tsunamis can cross the Indian or Pacific Ocean within a matter of hours.



Matching Headings to Paragraphs
段落大意匹配题

Article 4 has eight sections **A-H**.

*Choose the most suitable headings for sections **A-H** from the list of headings below.*

*Write the appropriate numbers **i-xii** in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

i	A misconception about the media
ii	A mistaken belief in the government's interests
iii	The US response to criticism
iv	Attacks on the US on environmental and social grounds
v	The media's dislike for the Congo
vi	The mishandling of Katrina's international aid
vii	The financial cost for governments
viii	Scientific recordings of natural catastrophes
ix	Measuring scientific performance
x	Who classifies the severity of disasters
xi	What makes the papers
xii	How earthquakes are measured by scientists

1 Section **A**

2 Section **B**

3 Section **C**

4 Section **D**

5 Section **E**

6 Section **F**



Example	*Answer*
Section **G**	**xii**

7 Section **H**



Test-taking Strategies:

1. Cross out the example heading and corresponding paragraph. It's a waste of time to read a paragraph that has already been answered. And if you don't cross out the heading, you may consider it, or even worse, use it as an answer. The fact is, you cannot use the same heading twice.

   划掉在范例中出现的答案选项以及它所对应的段落。不要浪费时间在已经回答过的段落上。如果不划掉它，就可能会浪费时间思考它的意义，甚至还有可能会误认为它是答案。事实上，同样的答案选项不可能出现两次。

2. Skim the list of headings and try to understand the differences between any headings which seem similar. Some headings will seem alike in order to distract you, so read them carefully.

   浏览答案选项，试着找出意义相近的标题之间的不同点。为了混淆考生，有些标题会很类似，所以要仔细阅读。

3. Read the topic sentence of a paragraph that requires a heading. The topic sentence is often but not always the first sentence of a paragraph and the purpose of it is to introduce the main idea of the paragraph.

   阅读每个需要选出标题的段落的主旨句。主旨句通常(但非绝对)是段落的第一句，目的在于介绍这段文章的主要内容。

4. Skim the headings again to see if one matches the paragraph.

   再次浏览答案选项，看是否有与该段落相符的标题。

5. If there is no match, then take a look at the paragraph again. If it's a short one, then read the whole paragraph. If it's quite long, then read the concluding statement which is the last sentence of a paragraph to see how the paragraph is summarised.

   如果没有找到与该段落符合的标题，就再看一次这个段落。如果段落不长，就整段重读，但如果段落很长，就读段落的最后一句，因为最后一句通常是整段的摘要叙述。

6. It is worth remembering that some paragraphs will have neither a topic sentence nor a concluding statement, as the content of the paragraph may need no introduction or summary as it is quite straightforward. In such cases, you will need to read most, if not all of the paragraph.

   要记住，有些段落可能没有主旨句也没有摘要叙述，因为这些段落明白易懂，所以可能就不需要介绍或摘要句。在这种情况下，你就要看完这段文章的大部分或全部才行。

Answers:

1. x

- The summarising sentence (the final sentence of paragraph A) states 'who' classifies the severity of disasters, namely, the media, politicians and scientists.

2. i

- The misconception is that the number of deaths is the most important factor. Paragraph B disproves that.
- v is incorrect because although it seems so in the case of why the media does not report the war, malnutrition and disease, they did find the volcano story in the Congo popular.

3. xi

- Paragraph C mentions the factors that are important when deciding which news to report and gives examples.

4. ii

- Paragraph D mentions that the mistaken belief is local disasters are the most important, but Hurricane Katrina proved that to be wrong.
- vi is incorrect, because although it says there was a mishandling of Katrina, it does not mention international aid.

5. vi

- Paragraph E mentions that citizens badly needed aid and that Venezuela was offering it, but the US refused the aid, preferring to wait for the National Guard.
- vii is incorrect because although it mentions the cost of damage it is only one point and does not reflect the entire paragraph.

6. iv

- Paragraph F mentions a few social and environmental criticisms of the US.
- iii is incorrect because although it mentions criticisms, it does not mention the US response.

7. viii

- Paragraph H mentions a number of disasters and how they are recorded.
- ix is incorrect because paragraph H mentions measuring disasters' performances, not science's performance.

Short Answers
简答题

Answer the questions below using ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *from Article 4 for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet.

8 How many fatalities were there in the highly reported disaster in the DRC?

9 Which disaster was too distant for one media outlet?

10 Whose presence was delayed due to conflict in the Middle East?

11 What tool do seismologists use?

12 What is the position directly above an earthquake's origin called?

13 How much distance can a tsunami cover in one hour?

Test-taking Strategies:

1. The first step of any Completion Task is to read the instructions, as you will need to know exactly how many words you can write. If you write one word more than you are allocated, then your answer will be wrong even if the words are all from the text. To be safe, it's worth including small words like 'a' or 'the' in the word count. If the instructions say NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS you may also write 1, 2 or 3 words. If the instructions say WRITE THREE WORDS, then you must write exactly 3 words, NOT 1 or 2.

   做填空题的第一步就是阅读题目要求，因为你必须知道自己可以写几个词。即使你的答案与文章叙述完全一样，只要多写一个词就算答错。为了保险起见，a或the这类不重要的词也要算一个词。如果题目说答案"不可超过3个词"，表示你可以写1~3个词。但如果题目是"写3个词"，你就不能多写或少写，要刚刚好填入3个词才行。

2. Next, identify the key words. At this stage you may be able to get more information on what type of information is needed and also what grammar is required.

   下一步，找出关键词。在这个阶段，你也许可以知道更多答案所需要的信息类型及语法。

3. Scan the text for key words while being aware of parallel expressions.

   快速浏览文章以找出关键词，同时留心同义表达方式。

4. When you believe you have found the answer, ensure that the word count fits, the grammar is correct and the meaning also matches.

   当你找到答案之后，一定要再确认词数是否符合、语法是否正确，以及意义是否符合。

5. When transferring the answers to the answer sheet, double-check the spelling and punctuation is correct.

   将答案誊写到答题纸时，再次检查拼写及标点符号是否正确。



Answers:

8. fewer than 100

- The answer is located in the final sentence of paragraph B.
  "*These events have hardly received any media coverage; however, in January 2002, journalists flocked to the very same country in order to cover a story on the eruption of a volcano which killed fewer than 100 people.*"
- 'Over 3.8 million' is incorrect, as this event was not 'highly reported' despite being a disaster in the DRC.

9. Hurricane Stan

- The answer is located in the final two sentences of paragraph C.
  "*The BBC, which has a reputation for being a trustworthy 'global' news network, gave a lot more coverage to a small mudslide which affected a few people in rural Britain as compared to Hurricane Stan, which devastated thousands of people in Central America. For the media, importance tends to increase as news happens closer to home.*"

10. the National Guard

- The answer is located in the final sentence of paragraph E.
  "*Meanwhile, residents had to wait a number of days for the National Guard to arrive and provide help, largely due to the fact that most of them had to make the journey back from the US-led war in Iraq.*"

11. the Richter scale

- The answer is located in the second sentence of paragraph G.
  "*Earthquakes are recorded on the Richter scale of 1-10 to quantify their strength and time length.*"

12. (the) epicentre

- The answer is located in the third sentence of paragraph G.
  "*The area affected looks at the epicentre—the point that overhangs the earthquake's root...*"



13. (around) 800 km/h

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of paragraph H.
  "*The power of tsunamis is recorded according to their wave length—the distance/ duration between 2 wave crests—which can be in excess of 100 km/h respectively as well as the wave speed which is usually around 800 km/h, faster than a jet.*"
- '100 km/h' is incorrect as this is the distance between waves only.
- 'The Indian Ocean' or 'the Pacific Ocean' is incorrect, as these are places, not distances. 'Tsunamis can cross the Indian or Pacific Ocean' would be an acceptable answer, but it does not adhere to the word limit, so it is incorrect.





Multiple Choice (Main Idea)
选择题(主旨)

Choose the appropriate letter **A-D** *and write it in box 14 on your answer sheet.*

14 What is the main idea of the article?

A Different angles to assess the severity of disasters.

B The best way to measure the severity of disasters.

C The government's role in measuring the severity of disasters.

D Science's leading the way in accurate assessment of disasters.



Test-taking Strategies:

1. Identify the key words in the stem; you do not need to read the possible answers yet. However if this is the final question, then you may be able to answer the question as you do not need to look for a direct match like with Specific Information questions as this type requires general understanding only. If you cannot answer at this stage, then go on to the next few steps.

   先找出题干中的关键词，此时还不需要看答案选项。但如果这是最后一道题，那么因为此题型只需了解大概的意义，不需像细节题一样得找出精确的答案，所以你有可能已经知道答案了。如果你在这一阶段尚无法作答，那么请继续下面的步骤。

2. Look at any subheadings or pictures to help you form an idea of what the passage will be about.

   看小标题或图片来帮助自己了解文章主旨。

3. If these are not given, read the introduction, which is the first paragraph, as the purpose of it is to introduce what the passage will be about.

   如果没有小标题或图片，那么可以阅读这篇文章的介绍（也就是第一段），介绍的目的就是点出这篇文章的概要。

4. After reading this, check the possible answers to see if any matches what you believe to be the main idea.

   读完介绍之后，查看一下选项里有没有你认为和文章主旨相符合的。

5. If you are still unsure of the answer, then you could read the conclusion, as the purpose of it is to summarise what has been stated in the passage. Then repeat step 4.

   如果仍不知道答案，可以阅读文章的结论，因为它通常是全文的重点摘要。然后重复第4个步骤。

6. If you are still unsure of the answer, then it's probably time to go on to the next question. You should only spend around 90 seconds per question.

   若至此仍不知道答案，那么该是回答下一题的时候了，因为你每题只能花90秒左右作答。



7. If you have time left over at the end, you can come back to this unanswered question and try reading the topic sentence of each paragraph to help you form the main idea of the passage. The topic sentence is often but not always the first sentence of a paragraph and the purpose of it is to introduce the main idea of each paragraph.

   最后如果你还有剩余的时间，可以回头看看没有作答的题目，并试着找出每个段落的主旨句，以帮助你了解文章的主旨。主旨句通常(但非绝对)是文章的第一句，目的在于介绍各个段落的主要内容。

8. If all else fails and you still have time left over (which is highly unlikely), re-read the entire passage.

   如果试了以上方法但都失败，而你还有剩余时间的话（虽然不太可能），那就从头开始阅读整篇文章。



Answer:

14. A

- The article mentions three different angles: media, political and scientific.
- B is incorrect, as the article does not say which way is the best way.
- C is incorrect as the government's role was only one part of the article and does not reflect the entire article.
- D is incorrect as science is only one part of the article and it does not mention that it leads the way.



Briefing
概要

The following article practises 3 types of questions and 2 types of reading skills: Multiple Choice (skill: reading for main idea), Diagram Completion (skill: reading for specific information) and Matching Statements (skill: reading for specific information). Before you read, it is suggested you review the 'Overview of Reading Skills and Question Types', and then go on to carefully read the following strategies in order to find your answer in a timely manner.

这篇文章练习了三种题型和两种阅读技巧：选择题(技巧：主旨)、图表填空题（技巧：细节)，以及匹配题（技巧：细节)。在阅读之前，建议你先复习“阅读技巧与题型概述”，然后再仔细阅读以下的应试策略，以便快速找到答案。



Quenching the Poor's Thirst for Knowledge



In developing nations, schools are few and far between, teachers are nowhere to be seen, books are worn and torn and illiteracy rates are high. These all culminate in the widening gap between the rich and the poor. Faced with tackling this mounting crisis, Nicholas Negroponte and a team of MIT researchers have launched a bold new initiative. Negroponte's goal is 'to provide children around the world with new opportunities to explore, experiment and express themselves' through a project he calls the One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) initiative. While some have criticised Negroponte and his team for a lack of vision, the applications and benefits for his project are seemingly endless. The have-nots will have access to a tool which can help them to learn independently and share information. It will ultimately bestow upon those people less fortunate than us knowledge that will significantly impact their lives.

The major obstacle for MIT is how to make these notebooks affordable to the hundreds of millions of children living below the poverty line. The plan is to make the machines available at a fair and reasonable price of US$100. Sounds unrealistic or too idealistic? The Taiwan company Quanta, the world's largest laptop manufacturer which currently produces one-third of the world's laptops, says they can do it, and more surprisingly at a profit. The only catch is that the governments of the developing countries need to pay upfront before Quanta can begin production.

At that price, many question the functionality of the computers; however, the creators promise that the machine can do everything a normal desktop computer can, except store massive amounts of information as there is no hard drive. As a consolation, users will be able to use 512 MB flash memory cards and are provided with 4 USB ports. The laptops will use a Linux based system, not just because it's free, unlike the pricey alternative of Windows, but its simplicity also lends itself to this project. It will have dual-mode display: low resolution colour or high resolution black and white in order to be sunlight readable. There will be a 500MHz processor, 128 MB of DRAM and wireless broadband which will enable users

to talk to other laptops in their vicinity. The most innovative and practical feature is its energy source—it relies on a hand crank for wind-up power to overcome the scarcity of electricity and unaffordable cost of batteries.

The computer is cost effective and functional, but another hurdle is how to make the technology accessible to every child in every nation. The laptops will only be sold to governments and distributed by the respective Ministries of Education on the basis of One Laptop Per Child. 100 million of these computers will be manufactured with production commencing once 5-10 million of them have been ordered and paid for in advance. The reason why laptops were chosen and not the cheaper desktop alternatives is that they can be designed to be rugged by using a tough exterior and mobile through the use of a handle. Moreover, this ensures that learning can be extended beyond the classroom of desktops and all the way home for the whole family to experience and benefit from.

The response to this initiative has been mixed. Meles Zenawi, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, says his country is too poor to invest in information and communications technology, and that this programme will be the fastest way to end their isolation. Others in the nation believe it will take financial resources away from more-needed projects. Bill Gates is also against the idea, probably because Negroponte decided to use Linux instead of Microsoft Windows. A rival with a client base of 100 million is definitely something that could attract plenty of attention from the IT superpower. However, Gates argues that mobile phone technology is a much more sound option. The mobile phones are smaller, even more mobile, and they can be internet enabled to provide voice, email, and cheap text messaging functions. They are cheaper than computers and they use less power. In addition, Gates does not see the need to develop a new product when cell phones are already tried and tested technology that can be distributed immediately. Quanta's existing clients such as Intel, Dell and HP, who have hopes of expanding into the developing world, are also not looking favourably upon Negroponte's initiative.

Technology in the third world has proven to have great advantages. The Foreign Trade Training Centre in Cairo successfully used a HP-developed computer-based programme to teach people who weren't exporting before how to export. In Kenya, the African Medical and Research Foundation teamed up with Accenture to bring 2,000 nurses up to diploma certification with an e-learning curriculum. The Navajo people are also receiving a college education through distance learning and are now computer savvy enough to sell their arts and crafts online at overstock.com to earn a decent living. OLPC hopes that this project will revolutionise the way we educate the world's children. But is it the magic bullet that will alleviate poverty? Only time will tell.



Multiple Choice (Main Idea)
选择题(主旨)

Choose the appropriate letter ***A-D*** *and write it in box 15 on your answer sheet.*

15 What's the article about?

A The reasons for poverty.

B The impact of a computer for the needy.

C The learning potential of technology.

D E-learning in the third world.

Test-taking Strategies:

1. If this is not the last question, then you can leave it until the end, as you will get a good understanding of the main idea by doing the Specific Information questions first.

   如果这不是最后一个问题，那么你应该把它留到最后再作答，先做寻找细节的题目，这样你会更容易掌握文章的主旨。

2. Look at any subheadings or pictures to help you form an idea of what the passage will be about.

   看小标题或图片来帮助自己了解文章主旨。

3. If these are not given, read the introduction, which is the first paragraph, as the purpose of it is to introduce what the passage will be about.

   如果没有小标题或图片，可以阅读这篇文章的介绍(也就是第一段)，介绍的目的就是点出这篇文章的概要。

4. After reading this, check the possible answers to see if any match what you believe to be the main idea.

   读完介绍之后，查看一下选项里有没有你认为和文章主旨相符合的。

5. If you are still unsure of the answer, then you could read the conclusion, as the purpose of it is to summarise what has been stated in the passage. Then repeat step 4.

   如果仍不知道答案，可以阅读文章的结论，因为它通常是全文的重点摘要。然后重复第4个步骤。

6. If you are still unsure of the answer, then it's probably time to go on to the next question, as you should only spend around 90 seconds per question.

   若至此仍不知道答案，那么该是回答下一题的时候了，因为你每题只能花90秒左右作答。

7. If you have time left over at the end, you could come back to this unanswered question and try reading the topic sentence of each paragraph to help you form the main idea of the passage. The topic sentence is often but not always the first sentence of a paragraph and the purpose of it is to introduce the main idea of each paragraph.

   最后如果你还有剩余的时间，可以回头看看没有作答的题目，并试着找出每个段落的主旨句，以帮助你了解文章的主旨。主旨句通常(但非绝对)是文章的第一句，目的在于介绍各个段落的主要内容。





8. If all else fails and you still have time left over (which is highly unlikely), re-read the entire passage.

   如果试了以上方法但都失败，而你还有剩余时间的话(虽然不太可能)，那就从头开始阅读整篇文章。

Answer:

15. B

- The article talks about the cost, functions, accessibility, praise and criticisms, and successes of computers for the poor; therefore B is the best choice.
- A is incorrect because it does not mention why people are poor.
- C & D are incorrect as they only reflect parts of the article but not the entirety.

Diagram Completion
图表填空题

Complete the diagram below using information from Article 5.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 16-21 on your answer sheet.





Test-taking Strategies:

1. The first step of any Completion Task is to read the instructions, as you will need to know exactly how many words you can write. If you write one word more than you are allocated, then your answer will be wrong even if the words are all from the text. To be safe, it's worth including small words like 'a' or 'the' in the word count. If the instructions say NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS, you may also write 1, 2 or 3 words. If the instructions say WRITE THREE WORDS, then you must write exactly 3 words, NOT 1 or 2.

   做填空题的第一步就是阅读题目要求，因为你必须知道自己可以写几个词。即使你的答案与文章叙述完全一样，只要多写一个词就算答错。为了保险起见，a或the这类不重要的词也要算一个词。如果题目说答案“不可超过3个词”，表示你可以写1~3个词。但如果题目是“写3个词”，你就不能多写或少写，要刚刚好填入3个词才行。

2. For diagram labelling, your next step is to treat it like a Writing Task 1 question and try to understand the diagram. E.g. what are the different objects/parts being described?

   对图表填空题而言，下一步是以写作测试Task 1的思考模式尽全力了解该图表。举例来说：图中描述了哪些差异之处？

3. The third step would be to identify the key words. At this stage you may be able to get more information on what type of information is needed in the answer and also what grammar is required.

   第三步要找出关键词。在这个阶段，你也许可以知道更多答案所需要的信息类型及语法。

4. Scan the text for the key words while being aware of parallel expressions.

   快速浏览文章以找出关键词，同时注意同义表达方式。

5. When you believe you have found the answer, ensure that the word count fits, the grammar is correct and the meaning also matches.

   当你找到答案之后，一定要再确认词数是否符合、语法是否正确，以及意义是否符合。

6. When transferring the answers to the answer sheet, double-check that the spelling and punctuation is correct.

   将答案誊写到答题纸时，再次检查拼写及标点符号是否正确。



Answers:

16. 512 MB

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the third paragraph.
  "*As a consolation, users will be able to use 512 MB flash memory cards and are provided with 4 USB ports.*"

17. USB ports

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the third paragraph.
  "*As a consolation, users will be able to use 512 MB flash memory cards and are provided with 4 USB ports.*"

18. Sunlight readable//High resolution

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the third paragraph.
  "*It will have dual-mode display: low resolution colour or high resolution black and white in order to be sunlight readable.*"

19. hand crank

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the third paragraph.
  "*The most innovative and practical feature is its energy source—it relies on a hand crank for wind-up power to overcome the scarcity of electricity and unaffordable cost of batteries.*"

20. handle

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the fourth paragraph.
  "*The reason why laptops were chosen and not the cheaper desktop alternatives is that they can be designed to be rugged by using a tough exterior and mobile through the use of a handle.*"

21. Wireless broadband

- The answer is located in the fifth sentence of the third paragraph.
  "*There will be a 500MHz processor, 128 MB of DRAM and wireless broadband which will enable users to talk to other laptops in their vicinity.*"



Matching Statements
匹配题

Look at the following descriptions mentioned in Article 5.

*Match the names (**A-K**) listed below with the descriptions.*

*Write the appropriate letters **A-K** in boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet.*

A MIT

B Nicholas Negroponte

C Quanta

D Meles Zenawi

E Bill Gates

F Intel, Dell and HP

G Foreign Trade Training Centre

H African Medical and Research Foundation

I Accenture

J The Navajo people

K overstock.com

22 Undergraduate degrees are being undertaken through the Internet.

23 The operating system opted for was not Windows.

24 A shrinking customer base may be one repercussion.

25 Trading with the international community was made possible.

26 Provided IT knowledge and support in a venture

27 The programme will connect the citizens to the rest of the world.

Test-taking Strategies:

1. Skim the list of names in the frame and then highlight them in the corresponding sections in the passage. You do not need to read the highlighted sections at this stage, as the statements/phrases need to be checked first to help you locate answers even more efficiently. This is due to the fact that either there are more names than statements, or a name may need to be used more than once.

   浏览方框中所列出的名称，然后在文章中找出这些名称，并将它们标示出来。这时还不需要去读这些有标示名称的段落。要更有效率地找出答案，你必须先看题目，这是因为方框中的名称可能会比题目还多，或是可能会被使用不只一次。

2. Skim the list of statements/phrases and identify the key words.

   快速浏览题目的句子/短语，并找出其中的关键词。

3. Go back to the sections of the passage that you highlighted and locate the key words while being aware of parallel expressions.

   回过头去看那些有标示的段落，在找寻关键词的同时要注意同义表达方式。

4. When found, make sure that the statement/phrase in the passage exactly matches the corresponding statement from the answer. Often a statement or phrase in a passage may contain key words but does not exactly match the statement/phrase in the answer.

   当你找到答案时，要确定文章中的句子/短语与答案中的对应叙述完全一致。有时文章中的句子或短语也许会包含关键词，但和答案中的句子/短语并不完全符合。

5. Double-check which name is being referred to, as some names can come in quick succession which may confuse the reader as to which statement/phrase refers to which name.

   再次确认哪一个名称是所要的答案，因为有些名称会连续在文章中出现，所以可能会让考生不知道该题中的句子/短语要对应哪一个名称。

Answers:

22. J

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the final paragraph.
  "*The Navajo people are also receiving a college education through distance learning...*"
- H & I are incorrect as they are conferring certificates, not degrees.

23. B

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*Bill Gates is also against the idea, probably because Negroponte decided to use Linux instead of Microsoft Windows.*"

24. C

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*Quanta's existing clients such as Intel, Dell and HP, who have hopes of expanding into the developing world, are also not looking favourably upon Negroponte's initiative.*

25. G

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the final paragraph.
  "*The Foreign Trade Training Centre in Cairo successfully used a HP-developed computer-based programme to teach people who weren't exporting before how to export.*"

26. I

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the final paragraph.
  "*In Kenya, the African Medical and Research Foundation teamed up with Accenture to bring 2,000 nurses up to diploma certification with an e-learning curriculum.*"

27. D

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*Meles Zenawi, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, says his country is too poor to invest in information and communications technology, and that this programme will be the fastest way to end their isolation.*"



Briefing
概要

The following article practises 4 types of questions and 2 types of reading skills: Multiple Choice (skill: reading for main idea), Diagrams & more than one answer Multiple Choice (skill: reading for specific information) and Note Completion (reading for specific information). Before you read, it is suggested you review the 'Overview of Reading Skills and Question Types' and then go on to carefully read the following strategies in order to find your answer in a timely manner.

这篇文章练习了四种题型和两种阅读技巧：选择题（技巧：主旨）、图表及多选题（技巧：细节），以及完成笔记题(技巧：细节)。在阅读之前，建议你先复习"阅读技巧与题型概述"，然后再仔细阅读以下的应试策略，以便快速找到答案。



Building up Steam in China

China is known to the international community as the world's most populous country. It also sets world migration records—not in terms of immigration in and out of the country but migration from rural to urban areas. Every year, 8.5 million people make the move from their rural homes to one of over 90 megalopolises in China. The number of migrants is expected to continue to rise and up to 75 million will make similar journeys over the next 5 years. This unprecedented mass migration is the driving force behind tipping the demographics of world population distribution. At the moment, the world urban vs rural-dwelling population distribution is split down the middle, with 3.2 billion living in urban areas and 3.2 billion in the countryside, but by the end of 2007, high-rise apartments will be the home to more people than the fields.

Statistics aside, this population shift is the prime stimulus for the construction boom that China has been experiencing over the past few years. 12 years ago, there were no private architectural firms in China and prior to that there was 50 years of very little to no construction. These days, Shanghai has 4,000 skyscrapers, twice as many as New York City, with 1,000 more on the drawing board that will be completed by the end of the decade. China's construction projects consume half of the world's concrete, a third of the world's steel and all of Australia's iron ore. 2006 will see more than 4.7 billion square feet of construction, up from 2 billion in 1998. Miniature cities are popping up at rapid speed, complete with artificial lakes, shopping centres, hospitals, cinemas, hotels and parks.

A host of world leading architects have been hired with the specific aim of designing innovative buildings that will stand out among the crowds of people, cars and other structures. A classic example of this innovation is the unprecedented design from Koolhaas, which features a unique structure that required its own expert review panel to pass national building codes and standards and gain government approval. The structure consists of two leaning towers bent at 90 degrees at the top and bottom and joined together by L shapes to form a continuous loop. Another planned architectural marvel will be the world's tallest building in 2008. A rectangular cut-out at the building's apex was devised to withstand high winds and to accommodate the world's highest outdoor observation deck set on the 100th floor.

Some other designs draw on nature for inspiration and are more environmentally friendly. One sports stadium designed by Herzog and de Meuron takes the form

of a bird's nest in order to provide a natural ventilation system for spectators and players while at the same time also providing constant shelter from the forces of nature. A swimming centre to be used in the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing will use solar energy to heat the pools and will reuse double filtered and backwashed pool water, which is usually dumped as waste. Excess rainwater will be stored in subterranean tanks and used to top up the pools.

An eco-friendly project on a much grander scale is the world's first fully sustainable 'cosmopolis', which will be roughly three quarters the size of Manhattan. It will include sustainable energy management, waste management and water purification systems, among other things. Another building under construction will include the world's largest geothermal cooling and heating system. The system pumps water from 100 metres below the surface through the concrete floors of the 8 buildings which are connected by a ring of amenities on the 20th floor.

The price of these buildings is obviously astronomical. Foreign companies like Morgan Stanley have invested over 700 million dollars in commercial real estate in Shanghai alone. The cost of the world's tallest building, which is mentioned earlier, exceeds 1 billion US dollars.

The cost to the environment and society due to this construction boom is even more alarming than the financial expense. China is the second largest producer of greenhouse gases after the US, and according to the WHO, China has seven of the world's ten most polluted cities. Despite this, the construction stops at nothing. Companies operate 24/7 and bulldoze over anything in their path, including dinosaur bones, ancient inscriptions on stones among other things of archaeological significance. Millions of homes have been destroyed, resulting in the relocation of tens of millions of civilians, often against their will. In regard to the economy, many fear that this real estate bubble will burst and have devastating effects.

Yung Ho Chang, one of China's most prominent architects and head of the architecture department in MIT, aired his views on Chinese architecture in an interview with *Business Week* magazine. He believes that these superstructures, although interesting and challenging in design, do not relate to their cities that much. They do provide a city with an iconic image, but they have little civic significance and will not affect everyday people's lives. Therefore, these buildings will most likely have a bigger impact outside the country than within. Chang is of the opinion that China's architects should be designing real buildings for real cities that efficiently manage the space around them.



Multiple Choice (Main Idea)
选择题(主旨)

Choose the appropriate letter ***A-D*** *and write it in box 28 on your answer sheet.*

28 What would be a suitable title?

A Overpopulation in China.

B Environmental and Social Concerns in China.

C The Rise of the Construction Industry in China.

D Real Estate Investments in China.

Test-taking Strategies:

1. If this is the first question, then leave it until the end, as you will have a better idea of the main idea and may be able to answer it without having to follow the steps mentioned below.

   如果这是第一题，就留到最后再作答，这样你会更容易掌握文章的主旨，也许不需要依照以下步骤，就能回答问题。

2. Look at any subheadings or pictures to help you form an idea of what the passage will be about.

   看小标题或图片来帮助自己了解文章主旨。

3. If these are not given, read the introduction, which is the first paragraph in the passage, as its purpose is to introduce what the passage will be about.

   如果没有小标题或图片，可以阅读这篇文章的介绍（也就是第一段），介绍的目的就是点出这篇文章的概要。

4. After reading this, check the possible answers to see if any match what you believe to be the main idea.

   读完介绍之后，查看一下选项里有没有你认为和文章主旨相符合的。

5. If you are still unsure of the answer, then you could read the conclusion, as the purpose of it is to summarise what has been stated in the passage. Then repeat step 4.

   如果仍不知道答案，可以阅读文章的结论，因为它通常是全文的重点摘要。然后重复第4个步骤。

6. If you are still unsure of the answer, then it's probably time to go on to the next question, as you should only spend around 90 seconds per question.

   若至此仍不知道答案，那么该是回答下一题的时候了，因为你每题只能花90秒左右作答。

7. If you have time left over at the end, you could come back to this unanswered question and try reading the topic sentence of each paragraph to help you form the main idea of the passage. The topic sentence is often but not always the first sentence of a paragraph and the purpose of it is to introduce the main idea of each paragraph.

   最后如果你还有剩余的时间，可以回头看看没有作答的题目，并试着找出每个段落的主旨句，以帮助你了解文章的主旨。主旨句通常(但非绝对)是文章的第一句，目的在于介绍各个段落的主要内容。



8. If all else fails and you still have time left over (which is highly unlikely), re-read the entire passage.

   如果试了以上方法但都失败，而你还有剩余时间的话（虽然不太可能），那就从头开始阅读整篇文章。

Answer:

28. C

- The article talks about why, how much, and how the industry has grown along with the impact and responses.
- A, B & D are incorrect as they only reflect one part of the article, not the entirety.



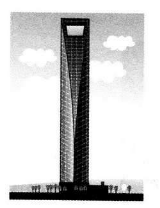
Multiple Choice (Diagrams & More Than One Answer)
选择题(图表与多选)

*Choose the appropriate diagrams **A-C** and write them in boxes 29-31 on your answer sheet.*

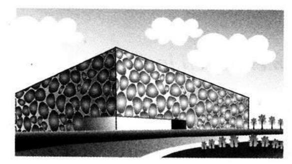
29 Which building broke all the rules?



A CCTV Headquarters Beijing

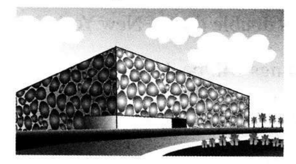


B Shanghai World Financial Centre

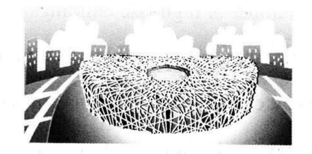


C National Swimming Centre

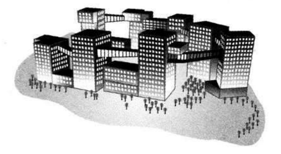
30 Which building allows the breeze to move through the complex?



A National Swimming Centre



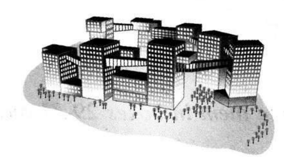
B Olympic Stadium



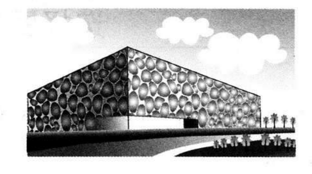
C Linked Hybrid



31 Which building does not require an air-conditioning system?



A Linked Hybrid



B National Swimming Centre



C CCTV Headquarters Beijing

*Which **THREE** of the following statistics were mentioned in Article 6?*

*Write your answers (**A-I**) in boxes 32-34 on your answer sheet.*

A Next year, 8.5 million people are expected to migrate to the city.

B China has almost 90 highly populated cities.

C By 2007, half the world's population will be living in urban areas.

D The number of high-rise buildings in China is double that of New York.

E Within 10 years, a possible 1,000 more buildings will be designed.

F Cement consumption in China equals that of the rest of the world.

G There is one building bent in mid air at right angles.

H An eco-city is close to the same size as Manhattan.

I 7 out of every 10 cities in China are polluted.

Test-taking Strategies:

1. Read the instructions so you know how many answers to choose—if you are short an answer, even if the other answers are correct, you will not score any points.
   详读题目要求以确定要选几个答案——如果少选一个答案，即使其他选出的答案都对，也不能得分。

2. If there are diagrams, then try to understand them first, for example, X and Y axes/key words/titles. Next, try to understand the difference between the diagrams; often there is only a small difference.
   如果是图表题，先试着了解图表的意义，例如X和Y轴/关键词/标题。接下来试着找出图表与图表间不同的地方，通常它们的差异性不大。

3. Read the stem (the question or statement, not the possible answers) and identify key words. Remember that key words are those which are easy to locate in the passage and not too common. Numbers and names are often the most useful key words as they stand out in the text. If a passage is about 'rainforests', then the word 'rainforest' in a stem will not be useful in finding an answer, as it will appear too many times in the text. You do not need to read the answers yet, as distracters are included to confuse you.
   首先要阅读题干(问题或陈述，而非答案选项)并找出关键词。通常关键词很容易在文章中找到，而且并不常出现。数字和名字通常是最有用的关键词，因为它们在文章中最突出。如果文章是有关“雨林”的，那么“雨林”这个词绝非能找出正确答案的关键词，因为它会在文章中频繁出现。先不要看答案选项，因为选项中错误的答案会误导你。

4. Quickly scan the text for the key word(s), but keep in mind that often you will not find exactly the same word, rather a parallel expression which is a word or phrase that has a similar meaning.
   快速浏览文章，以找出关键词，不过要记得，你通常不会找到跟答案一模一样的关键词，关键词会以同义表达的方式出现。

5. When you have found the key word(s), read that sentence (it may also be necessary to read the sentence before and after it) and then try to match it to one of the possible answers.
   找出关键词后，看看包含关键词的句子(有可能前后句也要看)，然后试着将这一句跟可能的答案选项匹配起来。



Answers:

29. A

- The answer is located in the second and third sentences of the third paragraph.
  "*A classic example of this innovation is the unprecedented design from Koolhaas, which features a unique structure that required its own expert review panel to pass national building codes and standards and gain government approval. The structure consists of two leaning towers bent at 90 degrees at the top and bottom and are joined together by L shapes to form a continuous loop.*"
- The second sentence mentions that it broke all the rules and the third sentence describes the building so that you can match it to one of the diagrams.

30. B

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the fourth paragraph.
  "*One sports stadium designed by Herzog and de Meuron* ***takes the form of a bird's nest*** *in order to provide* ***a natural ventilation system*** *for spectators and players while at the same time also providing constant shelter from the forces of nature.*"

31. A

- The answer is located in the final two sentences of the fifth paragraph.
  "*Another building under construction will include the world's largest* ***geothermal cooling and heating system****. The system pumps water from 100 metres below the surface through the concrete floors of the* ***8 buildings which are connected by a ring of amenities on the 20th floor****.*"

32. F

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the second paragraph.
  "*China's construction projects consume* ***half of the world's concrete****...*"

33. G

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the third paragraph.
  "*The structure consists of two leaning* ***towers bent at 90 degrees at the top and bottom*** *and are joined together by L shapes to form a continuous loop.*"

34. H

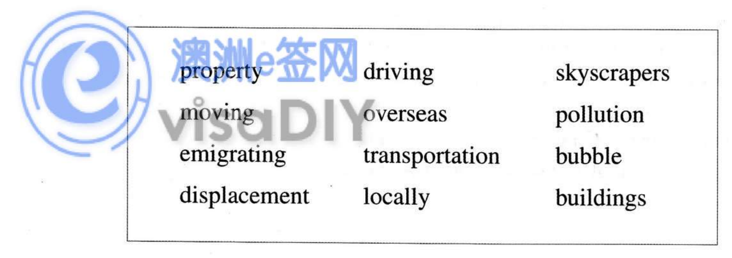
- The answer is located in the first sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*An eco-friendly project on a much grander scale is the world's first fully sustainable 'cosmopolis', which will be roughly three quarters the size of Manhattan*."
- A is incorrect as although this is true now, numbers are expected to rise over the next 5 years.
- B is incorrect as there are 'over' 90 highly populated cities, not 'almost' 90.
- C is incorrect because this is true now, but it will not be true in 2007 when more people will live in the city.
- D is incorrect because the question should state the number of high-rise buildings in 'Shanghai', not 'China' for this answer to be true.
- E is incorrect because 'within 10 years' is not the same as 'by the end of the decade'. And although 'on the drawing board' means 'design', 'within ten years' refers to 'completed'.
- I is incorrect because China has 7 of the 'world's ten most polluted cities', which does not mean 7 out of 10 cities in China are polluted.



Note Completion
完成笔记题

Complete the notes below. Choose your answers from the list and write them in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

NB *There are more words than blanks so you will not use all of them. You may use any of the words more than once.*



property	driving	skyscrapers
moving	overseas	pollution
emigrating	transportation	bubble
displacement	locally	buildings

35 Cause of population distribution imbalance: farmers .... from countryside

36 Cause of building boom: people .... to cities

37 Environmental effect: emission of ....

38 Social effect: .... of countless citizens

39 Economic effect: .... market will collapse

40 Yung Ho Chang: new buildings will be more popular ....

Test-taking Strategies:

1. The first step of any Completion Task is to read the instructions as you will need to know exactly how many words you can write. If you write one word more than you are allocated, then your answer will be wrong even if the words are all from the text. To be safe, it's worth including small words like 'a' or 'the' in the word count. If the instructions say NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS, you may also write 1, 2 or 3 words. If the instructions say WRITE THREE WORDS, then you must write exactly 3 words, NOT 1 or 2.

   做填空题的第一步就是阅读题目要求，因为你必须知道自己可以写几个词。即使你的答案与文章叙述完全一样，只要多写一个词就算答错。为了保险起见，a或the这类不重要的词也要算一个词。如果题目说答案"不可超过3个词"，表示你可以写1~3个词。但如果题目是"写3个词"，你就不能多写或少写，要刚刚好填入3个词才行。

2. Next, identify the key words. At this stage you may be able to get more information on what type of response is needed and also what grammar is required.

   下一步，找出关键词。在这个阶段，你也许可以知道更多答案所需要的信息类型及语法。

3. If the answers are given in a box, you can eliminate some answers through your grammar knowledge. For instance, if the answer requires a noun, then you can eliminate all the verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc. You cannot change the word forms of the answers given in the box. You must use them as they are.

   如果答案集中在一起，你可以借助语法概念先排除其中一些答案。举例来说，如果答案要的是名词，你就可以排除动词、形容词及副词等。你不能擅自更改答案选项的词性，你必须要用一模一样的答案选项来作答。

4. Scan the text for the key words while being aware of parallel expressions.

   快速浏览文章以找出关键词，同时注意同义表达方式。

5. When you believe you have found the answer, ensure that the word count fits, the grammar is correct and the meaning also matches.

   当你找到答案之后，一定要再确认词数是否符合、语法是否正确，以及意义是否符合。

6. When transferring the answers to the answer sheet, double-check that the spelling and punctuation is correct.

   将答案誊写到答题纸时，再次检查拼写及标点符号是否正确。

Answers:

35. moving

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the first paragraph.
  "*Every year, 8.5 million people make the move from their rural homes to one of over 90 megalopolises in China.*"

36. moving

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the first paragraph and the first sentence of the second paragraph.
  "*... high-rise apartments will be the home to more people than the fields.*" "*Statistics aside, this population shift is the prime stimulus for the construction boom that China has been experiencing over the past few years.*"

37. pollution

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the seventh paragraph.
  "*China is the second largest producer of greenhouse gases after the US, and according to the WHO, China has seven of the world's ten most polluted cities.*"

38. displacement

- The answer is located in the fifth sentence of the seventh paragraph.
  "*Millions of homes have been destroyed, resulting in the relocation of tens of millions of civilians, often against their will.*"

39. property

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the seventh paragraph.
  "*In regard to the economy, many fear that this real estate bubble will burst and have devastating effects.*"

40. overseas

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the final paragraph.
  "*Therefore, these buildings will most likely have a bigger impact outside the country than within.*"

Article Translation
中文翻译

文章1

将摘棉花的手移开

纺织与成衣业是一个遍布世界各大陆、创造数十亿美元的产业，它高度依赖着构成全世界农业10%的棉花生产。生产过程的副作用对这一产业所雇用的超过一亿的农民而言是悲惨的，对环境也造成毁灭性的冲击。为了追求更高的利润，时尚业经常对这些伤害视而不见；为了促进经济发展或让贪婪的政客们中饱私囊，政府试图掩盖这些争议。为了终止这种无耻的行径，该是消费者发表自己意见的时候了，消费者应要求时尚业者行事合乎道德，并促使当地的官员采取行动。

最令人不安且最严重的问题之一是农药的使用——有机棉花的栽培仍然很不普遍。令人吃惊的是，全世界25%的农药被用于棉花栽培，这使得种植棉花成为最危险的一项农业工作。据保守估计，每年有两万人意外中毒死亡，而且有超过100万人长期重度中毒。然而，农药行动联盟的报告指出真正的数据实际上远高于此，可能有超过100万人死亡、300万人重度中毒。

许多悲惨的故事都与农药有关。典型的案例是一名知道自己在田间接触的是有毒化学物品的非洲农夫。某天傍晚，回家后他脱掉沾着有毒物质的衣物，并将它们放到屋顶上，以免让四个小孩碰到。然而当晚下了雨，雨水将有毒物质从衣服中冲刷出来，沿着排水管流入饮用、烹饪和洗涤用的家庭储水槽。孩子们饮用了受污染的水，几分钟后便出现剧烈的头痛和痉挛。虽然经过紧急治疗，四个小孩还是在20小时内不幸身亡。

每年有超过20万件自杀案例可直接归因于农药造成的负债。在许多发展中国家，种植棉花的农夫必须通过经纪人来出售自家种植的棉花。然而，这些经纪人与农夫签订合约，规定农夫们必须通过他们来采购农药，当农夫们无力支付农药的费用时，经纪人便提供信贷方案，农夫们必须在一年内以10%的利率偿还贷款，否则将面临悲惨的后果。如果作物因干旱歉收，许多农夫便会为避免财务困境而选择自杀；有些则到大城市寻找工作，结果却感染艾滋病，并在偶尔回家时将艾滋病带回乡村来。



从对自然环境的影响来看，农药本身就危害极大，而棉花栽培更是破坏整个生态系统的元凶。欧洲最大的棉花供应国乌兹别克斯坦，耗费咸海15%的水资源供应棉花生长。由于该国的农业生产效率不高，两万升水只能产出一公斤棉花。更糟糕的是，所有原生鱼种已从咸海中消失，并且有4万平方公里的海床处于暴露的状态。

乌兹别克斯坦对工人的人道对待也已达到最低点，因为独裁政府以殴打和没收土地的方式威胁人民忍受可怕的工作待遇。不幸的是，就连年仅7岁的儿童也遭受非人道的待遇。秋收的几个月里，政府关闭所有学校，强迫成千上万的儿童去采收棉花。一点也不意外的是，这些儿童或其他农夫并没有看到他们辛苦劳动的成果，乌兹别克斯坦腐败的政府官员侵占了数十亿美元，这是该国向国际市场供应100万吨棉纱所赚来的。

颇具政治争议性的英国时装设计师Katharine Hamnett最近证实，使用有机棉花对设计师而言更具成本效益，能使消费者更显时髦，还能使农民达到较好的生活水准。由于不使用农药，种植有机棉花能够降低高达40%的开销。此外，由于有机棉花品质较佳，它在市场上的售价能够比传统棉花高出20%。考虑到这些因素，若转而种植有机棉花，种植者预期可增加高达50%的收入。假设一个农民每件衣服可多赚20%，而他的收益占每件衣物零售价格的4.5%，那么有机棉花只会使成衣价格增加1%。

你是否愿意为你最喜爱的服装品牌多付1%的钱？产业会倾听消费者的意见，即便政府置若罔闻。你应该要求品牌提供明确的标签，让你可以知道它的出产国，如果这个国家的劳工权益记录不佳，就抵制这个品牌。如果棉花不是有机栽培，就要求设计师改变做法，或选择只使用有机棉花的品牌。对不含化学物质或添加物的有机食品的需求早已开始，时尚业也应该能够如法炮制。

文章2

宝石的故事

人们以宝石装饰自己已经有好几千年的历史了。时至今日，红宝石、蓝宝石、钻石、珍珠等仍然风行于T型台、时尚杂志以及上流人士的服装和饰品上。然而，宝石不只是时尚的表现和美丽的象征，它们更被神话、治疗力量和情感所环绕。事实上，在每一颗宝石的背后，都有一个宝石的故事。但没有任何一个故事比翠绿的祖母绿和玉以及蓝绿色的绿松石更能激起人们的兴趣了。

津巴布韦自诩拥有最古老的祖母绿，估计从26亿年前就开始生成了；而巴基斯坦所发掘出来的祖母绿就要年轻许多，仅能追溯至900万年前。然而，在世界最佳祖母绿的“顶级名单”中名列前茅的却是哥伦比亚。

在过去几千年中，祖母绿是众多文化及宗教的一部分。阿兹特克文化及南美洲的印加文化把祖母绿当成圣石。祖母绿的绿色是伊斯兰教的圣色，许多阿拉伯联盟国家的旗帜上都有这个颜色。此外，这种绿色也是天主教教堂仪式中最自然且最基本的颜色。在印度，印度教的吠陀经也曾论及祖母绿的治疗力量。在1965年，人们发现了印度的“莫卧儿祖母绿”，这是世界上最大的祖母绿之一，它的一边刻有祈祷文，另一边则镶有花型装饰。这颗祖母绿在2001年被伦敦嘉士德拍卖公司公开拍卖，一位匿名买主以220万美元得标。

印度大君及皇后的藏宝箱里常常装满了祖母绿，但他们不是唯一偏爱这种宝石的君王。埃及的法老王采尽红海的埃及艳后矿区；贾汗基大帝有一个完全以祖母绿制成的杯子；法拉赫皇后将祖母绿装饰在她的王冠上；土耳其的苏丹更将祖母绿奢侈地装饰在珠宝、书写用具及匕首上。如今，质地良好的顶级祖母绿比相同重量的钻石要珍贵许多。

玉也有绵延7000年的悠久而尊贵的历史。在史前时代，玉的高硬度是它受喜爱的主要原因，它也因此成为实用的材质，被用来制造工具及武器。甚至到现在，新西兰的毛利人还用玉刻成武器及礼器。早在公元前3000年，中国人便认为它的价值高过黄金和钻石。前哥伦布时期中美洲的玛雅人、阿兹特克人及奥梅克人也持有同样的观点。

在中华文化中，玉的使用最为广泛。除了制成武器和神像之外，玉也被用来装饰皇陵。现在它大多被制成坠子、项链或手镯，或是被当作古董收藏。玉在东方广受喜爱的



主要原因之一是传说中玉拥有一些力量。现在，玉象征着真、善、美，在过去则是儒家的智、义、仁、让、勇等美德的具体体现。此外，从古至今玉也被视为女色的象征。埃及人视玉为爱、心灵祥和、和谐以及平衡之石，而其他文化颂扬玉则因为它会带来好运及平安。宝石治疗师使用玉来创造喜乐与活力。

绿松石的故事在不同文化与时代中则显得较为一致。过去它被认为是圣石，拥有能保护佩戴者免于邪恶侵犯的力量。埃及人会将绿松石佩戴在脖子上以免死于非命。事实上，据说从前绿松石甚至可以预知危险的到来，它会改变颜色以警告佩戴者。现在，科学的进步让我们知道这一说法并不正确。实际上颜色的变化可以归因于多种科学因素，例如：光线、化妆品、灰尘，甚至是佩戴者的皮肤酸碱值的影响。回教徒头巾上也会饰以绿松石，并在宝石四周镶嵌珍珠，以保护配戴者免遭“邪眼”的攻击。像匕首、弯刀以及马的辔头这些用于相似保护目的的护身法宝也都以类似的方式装饰。墨西哥的阿兹特克人相信这种宝石十分神圣，他们庆典的面具上就装饰着这种宝石。北美洲的印第安人相信绿松石的颜色可以让天空与湖泊之间产生直接的联系。

现今，人们把绿松石视为幸运符的情形越来越普遍了。过去，绿松石可能被用于防止骑士意外坠马，现在则受到众多行业的青睐，例如航空业会用它来确保旅途平安。

宝石治疗师认为，绿松石拥有力量，可以帮助对人生悲观的人解决问题、为人格压抑的人建立自信心，并且为友情带来忠实度及可信度。

文章3

人造美或自然美

不断出现在媒体上的标致美女和粗犷帅哥的形象让人不禁怀疑我们是不是该对自己的身体和容貌做点什么？研究显示，女性对身体不满意的比例约是男性的10倍，但男性不满意的比例也在增加。有钱人和居住于发达国家的人们——尤其是欧洲——特别容易产生这种不满意之感。因此，如果你是居住在英国的富有女性，你的前景将会黯淡无光。女孩该怎么办呢？是采用快速简易的人工方法，还是用保持自然但费事的方法解决困扰呢？

这个问题的答案当然因人而异，但是首先让我们看看一种需求量最高、最普遍且人们最容易负担得起的整型手术——肉毒杆菌。事实上肉毒杆菌是一种毒素，取自于造成肉毒杆菌病的梭状肉毒杆菌，这种杆菌可引起严重的食物中毒，但是小剂量的肉毒杆菌可用来麻痹脸部肌肉。最早它是被开发来治疗脸部肌肉失调的患者，近来它则有了抚平脸部细纹和皱纹的功效。寻求长生不老药绝不是现在才有的现象，因此肉毒杆菌才会变得如此受欢迎。但人们应牢记：这副"婴儿脸蛋"只是暂时的，喜爱使用肉毒杆菌的人每3个月就得增加注射剂量。副作用也必须列入考虑，肉毒杆菌疗程可能会导致头痛、眼睑或眉毛下垂以及注射部位附近的肌肉无力。

另一种普遍的整形手术是胶原蛋白、矽胶和脂肪注射，在那些因工作需要得随时保持光鲜亮丽的名人中间特别流行。与肉毒杆菌抚平皱纹的作用相反，注射胶原蛋白可填平皱纹、改善痘疤和丰唇。胶原蛋白由猪、牛的结缔组织制成，效果可持续长达18个月。有3%的人会对这种材质过敏，过敏反应的症状包括疹子、水泡、疼痛、头痛以及肌肉和关节痛。矽胶由合成的化学物质制成，功用和胶原蛋白相同，注射矽胶的副作用包括周边组织变色、矽胶移动到身体其他部位以及瘀青。若要避免过敏反应或其他不良影响，从身体其他部位抽取脂肪来注射是最好的选择，然而它的过程相当复杂且耗时。其他整形手术还包括换肤和激光手术。

我们已经讨论了一些人工的美容方法，现在来看看一些更自然的选择。有一些简单、便宜且自然的方法可以让自己更好看而且更有自信。首先，让我们面对现实吧，我们永远不可能看起来跟杂志上的美女或电影中的帅哥一样，这是有原因的。他们在电影中使用替身，拍照后会修片，并有个人专属的教练、化妆师和发型设计师。所以不要相信你在媒体上所看到的一切，更重要的是不要拿自己与巨星作比较。



其次，照顾好你的身体，也就是注意饮食、保持健康。但要记住，运动或挨饿到昏倒既不理智又不健康，而且也不迷人。清楚了解自己的体型也是明智的做法，人类基本上是三种不同体型的组合：瘦高型、肥胖型和混合型。第一种类型的人又瘦又高、四肢细长，容易减重，应该做温和的运动和规律的重量训练。第二种类型的人臀部宽、骨架大，容易增重，应该做温和的重量训练和规律的运动。最后一种类型的人较矮小，肩膀宽大、肌肉发达，应该做一些轻量级的运动，如瑜伽和普拉提。

这样还不够。修饰外表也可以让你更愉悦并增加你的自信。刮胡子、使用脱毛剂、热腊、脱毛蜜、拔除、漂白都是去除多余毛发的方法。想要有洁净的肌肤，请遵守护肤的三个标准程序：早晚清洁、润肤和保湿。使用去角质霜、药用洗面乳、摄取均衡的饮食对皮肤都很有帮助。最后，要确保清新的体味，经常梳洗、穿干净的衣物、使用止汗除臭剂都可以使体臭减至最低。要消除口臭应该每年检查牙齿两次，一天刷牙两次，使用漱口水和牙线。要避免脚臭则要经常清洗，保持足部干爽、透气，不要连续几天穿同一双鞋子。最后，修正仪态也可以让你显得苗条并让你的衣着更好看。要改善仪态必须抬头、拉长颈部、扬起下巴、肩膀缩回、膝盖微弯。

别让媒体击碎你的自信心，在为了改善容貌而动手术或打针之前，最好审慎考虑，选择更自然、可以让你达到最美状态的方法。

文章4

是谁酿成了灾难？

最具毁灭性的灾难通常被认为是那种会在瞬间导致最多人死亡的灾祸，然而，在评估一场灾难的严重性时，也应将许多其他因素列入考虑范围。进一步审视这些因素便会发现有些灾难经常被社会大众忽略。媒体、政治人物、科学家对某些议题的重要性通常有迥然不同的看法。

假设从媒体的角度来观察"灾难"，某个意外事件所造成的死亡人数显然是第一要素，因为观众容易被意外身亡等骇人的新闻所吸引。虽然这似乎是事实，但是发生于非洲刚果共和国的事件却又与此冲突。自从1998年以来，估计有超过380万人直接死于战争、疾病和营养不良，这些事件却几乎都上不了媒体版面。然而在2002年1月，为了争相报道一场造成不到100人死亡的火山爆发事件，新闻工作者蜂拥而至这个国家。

媒体并不认为上述发生于刚果的悲剧具有新闻性，因为那了无新意。非洲一直饱受饥荒和战争之苦，已揭露多年的悲剧不再被经常报道是因为媒体相信观众对此已经麻木了。发生于非洲刚果共和国的事件没有登上头条的另一个原因是由于造成这场灾难的原因难以解释。事件的起因必须能够被清楚解释，报纸才能作有效率的报道。媒体报道新闻还会考虑另一个因素，即当地观众是否容易受到此地区的影响。英国广播公司这个具有声望且值得信赖的全球新闻网，针对只影响英国乡村少数居民的小泥石流的报道要比在中美洲摧残数千生命的Stan飓风的报道篇幅更大。对媒体而言，越接近家园的新闻越具有重要性。

从政府的观点来看，发生在自家后院的灾难一般会被归类为最严重的灾难。但布什政府在Katrina飓风肆虐美国南部各州之后迟缓的作为却证实这是个错误的观念。在Katrina飓风的余波之中越发明显的是，比起国家人民的福祉，布什政府更关心自身的政治议程。

据估计，这场飓风造成1000亿美元的损失和超过10万人流离失所。布什总统因为政治的理由拒绝接受来自委内瑞拉的援助，尽管这些援助包括迫切需要的120名救援和援助专家、两座流动式医院、50吨食物、10座水净化工厂、18座发电厂和20吨的瓶装水。同时，居民必须等待数日才见国民警卫队抵达并提供援助，这主要是因为大多数的国民警卫队必须从美国领导的伊拉克战场启程归国。



著名的《纽约时报》和《华尔街日报》等媒体作了数篇备受瞩目的报道，着眼于美国的“社会阶级”，批评布什政府糟透了的飓风救援行动是因为绝大多数流离失所的居民是黑人。其他普遍的批评是，美国政府为维护其世界经济强权的地位，拒绝接受环境的警示。早在数年前布什的幕僚就接到类似灾难将至的警告，但他们却将原先的预算挪给其他的计划。而在Katrina飓风灾后重建的时候，与布什政党关系密切的公司都取得这些重建计划的合约。巴基斯坦在2005年的地震中死伤超过3万人，当时美国确实曾提供援助，然而许多人相信，这一举动只是因为美国官员希望在大约同时召开的G8国际峰会上树立有利的形象。

地震学家、火山学家和气象学家测量大灾难的严重程度是利用测量仪器探测其密度、历时及区域。地震是由里氏震级1到10来将其强度和历时数值化，影响区域则需观察震中——震源在地表的投影点——和地质断层线——地壳板块碰撞的区域。地震的里氏震级越高和地质断层线越宽，代表地震程度越严重。这个系统关注的是整体的规模而非对人类的影响。例如，发生在太平洋海域的大地震尽管几乎没有影响到人们的生活，在科学界却是值得注意的现象。

火山由岩浆里气体的浓度和岩浆的黏度来检测；龙卷风则视其风速和区域而定，风速大约是每小时72~300英里，且横跨区域经常长达250米；研究飓风、台风和暴风的气象学家会判断风速、行进速度，和最高可达4米的风暴潮——即海平面上升的高度；海啸的威力是依据波长及波速而定的，波长即为其波峰之间的距离，每波一小时内可超过100公里，波速经常是每小时800公里，比喷气式飞机还要快。覆盖的距离也列入考虑，海啸可在几小时内跨越印度洋或太平洋。

文章5

满足穷人对知识的渴求

在发展中国家，学校少且相距甚远，老师很少，书籍破旧不堪，文盲比例偏高，这使得国与国之间的贫富差距越来越大。面对这个日渐加重的危机，Nicholas Negroponte和麻省理工学院的研究团队决定发起一项大胆的新提议。Negroponte的目标是通过一项名为“儿童人手一台手提电脑”的计划，“向全世界的儿童提供新的机会去探索、尝试和表达他们自己的想法”。尽管有些人批评Negroponte和他的团队缺乏远见，但这项计划的施行和益处似乎是无穷无尽的。那些贫穷的人将有机会使用工具去独立学习并分享信息，这最终将向那些比我们不幸的人传授知识，对他们的一生产生深远的影响。

麻省理工学院遇到的主要障碍是，该如何让数亿名生活在贫困线以下的儿童负担得起这些手提电脑。这个计划是要让这些电脑可以用100美元这样公平、合理的价格购得。听起来很不切实际或太理想主义吗？目前世界最大的手提电脑制造商，产量占世界1/3的台湾广达电脑公司声称他们可以办到，同时还出乎意料地能够获利。唯一的困难是，那些发展中国家的政府必须在广达电脑开始生产前先付款。

这样的价格让许多人质疑该电脑的性能，然而制造商保证它可以执行一般台式电脑所有的功能——除了储存大量的资料以外，因为它没有硬盘。令人欣慰的是用户可以使用容量为512MB的闪存卡，并拥有4个USB接口。这款手提电脑将使用Linux操作系统，不单单因为相较于昂贵的Windows操作系统Linux是完全免费的，它的简易性也使它适用于这项计划。此款电脑将使用双模显示器，低解析度彩色显示器或高解析度黑白显示器，使它在阳光下仍可阅读，它将使用500MHz中央处理器、128 MB动态记忆体和无线宽频网络，使用者可以和邻近的手提电脑对话。最具创新性和实用性的特色在于它的能源，它依赖摇杆取得手摇能源，以克服电力不足或昂贵的电池开销。

此款电脑的成本低廉且相当实用，但另一个障碍是该如何让每个国家的每个儿童都得到这项科技。这种手提电脑将只销售给政府，并由各国的教育部基于“儿童人手一台手提电脑”的原则分发。一旦有人订购500~1000万台电脑且预先付款，他们就会开始生产一亿台电脑。之所以不选择便宜的台式电脑而选手提电脑，是因为可以给它设计坚硬的外壳，从而使它变得坚固耐用，也会因为加上把手而得以随身携带。而且，这可以确保学习过程能够超越电脑教室，并一路延伸到家中，让全家人都能体验并受惠。



外界对这项计划的反应不一。埃塞俄比亚总理Meles Zenawi表示，他的国家太穷，无法在信息和通讯科技上投资，而这项计划正是终结该国孤立状态最快的方法。该国其他的人却认为，这会将财政资源从其他更迫切需要的计划手中夺走。Bill Gates也反对这项计划，这可能是由于Negroponte决定使用Linux而不是Windows操作系统。一个拥有一亿用户基础的竞争者，当然会吸引信息产业霸主的注意。然而Gates表示，移动电话是更好的选择。它们较轻巧、携带更方便，也可以使用网际网络，并提供语音、电子邮件和便宜的文字短信功能；它们比电脑便宜而且省电。此外，Gates认为，移动电话已是经过检测的技术，又能立刻分销，因此没有开发新产品的必要。广达电脑现有的客户，如英特尔、戴尔和惠普，虽然想开拓发展中国家的市场，但对此项计划也不看好。

事实证明，科技对第三世界有极大的好处。在开罗，外贸培训中心已成功地使用惠普开发的电脑程序，指导那些没有外销经验的人如何外销。在肯尼亚，非洲医疗和研究基金会与Accenture公司合作，经由电子学习课程协助2000名护士取得证书和执照。纳瓦霍人也通过远程教学接受大学教育，现在已精通电脑，能够在overstock.com网站上销售他们的手工艺品，赚得相当丰厚的收入。“儿童人手一台手提电脑”希望这个计划能够彻底改革我们教育全世界儿童的方式，但这是不是减少贫穷的神奇妙方？只有时间才能证明。

文章6

中国的建筑热

中国是举世闻名的人口大国，它同时也创下世界迁徙的纪录——不是国内外的移民，而是从乡村到都市的迁居。在中国，每年有850万人搬离自己在乡村的住处，移居到90多个大城市中的一个。移居者的数字预计将持续攀升，未来5年里，将会有高达7500万人踏上类似的旅程。这种空前的大规模迁移，是造成世界人口分布不均的幕后驱动力量。目前全世界的人口中，都市与乡村的居住人口相去不远，有32亿人口住在城市，32亿人口住在乡村。但是到2007年底，耸立的公寓大楼将会取代田野成为多数人的住所。

撇开统计资料不谈，这种人口迁移是中国过去几年来经历的建筑热潮的主要促进因素。12年前，在中国没有私人的建筑公司，而更早以前，有50年几乎没有建筑活动。近来，上海已有4000座摩天大楼，是纽约的两倍，还有1000多座正在计划中，且将在10年内完工。中国的建筑计划耗用全世界一半的混凝土，全世界1/3的钢铁和全澳洲的铁矿石。建筑面积从1998年的20亿平方英尺向上攀升，预计2006年将超过47亿平方英尺。小型城市如雨后春笋般出现，并有人工湖、购物中心、医院、电影院、旅馆及公园等配套建筑。

许多世界著名的建筑师受聘前来设计创新性的建筑，这些建筑将矗立于人群、车潮和其他建筑之间。Koolhaas空前的设计便是一个经典的创新实例，它以独特的结构为特色，需要成立专门的专家评审小组，以期通过国家建筑物规范和标准，取得政府许可。这个结构是由两个倾斜的高塔构成，在顶端及底部分别以90度弯曲，最后以L形联结在一起形成一个连续的环。另一个建筑奇迹即将在2008年成为世界最高的建筑物，建筑物顶端的直角切割是设计来抵挡高风速，并容纳座落于第100楼的世界最高户外观景台。

有些设计是从自然中撷取灵感，因此较为环保。一座由 Herzog和 de Meuron设计的运动体育场，采用鸟巢的形状，以便向观众和选手们提供自然的通风系统，同时得以持续抵挡自然的侵蚀。一座将于2008年北京奥运会启用的游泳中心，将使用太阳能来加热池水，并重复使用双重过滤的池水和过去常以废水排出的逆流水。过剩的雨水将储存在地下的水槽中，用以加满池水。

更大规模的环保计划是世界第一座全面永续的"国际都市"，面积约有3/4个曼哈顿那么大，城中包括永续的能源管理、废水处理和净水系统等等。另一座兴建中的建筑物



将包括世界最大的地源热泵系统，这个系统从地表下100米深处抽水，水将通过8栋建筑物的混凝土层，这些建筑物在第20层楼由环状设备相连。

这些建筑物显然价值连城。外国公司如Motgan Stanley仅在上海一地就投资超过7亿美元的商业房地产，而前述的世界最高建筑物花费更是超过了10亿美元。

因建筑热潮而付出的环境和社会成本比财务花费更为惊人。中国是仅次于美国的世界第二大温室气体制造国，同时，根据世界卫生组织的统计，在世界十大污染城市中，中国就占了七座。此外，施工永不停止，工地一天二十四小时、每周七天持续运作，清除工地上的所有物品，包括恐龙化石、古代石碑上的铭刻，或其他任何具有考古学价值的物品。数以百万的家园被摧毁，导致上千万的居民被迫重新安置。在经济方面，许多人担心房地产会泡沫化，带来毁灭性的后果。

中国最杰出的建筑师之一，麻省理工学院建筑系主任张永和，在接受《商业周刊》专访时公开表达他对中国建筑的看法。他认为，虽然这些超级建筑的设计本身既吸引人又具挑战性，但是和它们所在的城市并无太大关联。它们确实给城市提供一个象征意象，但是缺乏城市的意义，对居民的日常生活不会产生影响。因此这些建筑物对国外的影响力远大于国内。张先生认为，中国的建筑师应该为可以有效利用空间的实际城市设计实际的建筑物。





IELTS

PRECISE READING

成就测试

ACHIEVEMENT TEST



Academic Module
学术类

READING PASSAGE 1

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-6** which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.*

Questions 1-6

Reading Passage 1 has seven sections **A-G**.

*Choose the most suitable headings for sections **A-G** from the list of headings below.*

*Write the appropriate numbers **i-xii** in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

i	The cost to our quality of life
ii	The cost of hybrids
iii	Stars with hybrids
iv	How hybrids worked in the past
v	How hybrids help
vi	The rise and fall of hybrids
vii	Rising oil prices and hybrids
viii	Differentiating hybrids
ix	A car that makes a difference
x	The benefits of hybrids for consumers
xi	The pros and cons of hybrids
xii	US traffic conditions

1 Section **A**

2 Section **B**

3 Section **C**

4 Section **D**

5 Section **E**

6 Section **F**

Example	*Answer*
Section **G**	**iii**





Streets Ahead



A Car companies are well aware of the fact that the 700 million vehicles on roads across the globe are causing destruction to the ecosystem on a massive scale. The demand for private transport is on a constant increase; only 5% of the US population uses public transport, despite of having to collectively spend 8 billion hours stuck in traffic and the adverse effect it has on our bodies. However, the automobile industry is beginning to listen to its more environmentally conscious consumers. Around the turn of the century, the popularity of hybrid cars, which are dramatically less harmful to our health and the environment, began to take off.

B Contrary to popular belief, hybrids are not new technology; they have been around for well over a century. In 1900, gas, steam and electric cars were manufactured in equal numbers. However, in 1913 with the advent of the self-starting engine and the gas-powered Ford Model T coming off the production line in mass numbers, steam and electric cars disappeared for a good 50 years and environmental devastation ensued.

C The amount of damage is alarming. Driving a car is a citizen's most air-polluting activity as vehicles are the most considerable contributor of CO_2 emissions. In the US, 8.2 million barrels of oil are consumed each day, which equates to 300 million tonnes of carbon dioxide. The health care costs that are accrued by people developing such conditions as acute respiratory problems, asthma and cancer-related illnesses amount to US$60 billion every year. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of oil, fluids and chemicals enter our waterways every year. Noise pollution from traffic, stereos and alarms is at an all-time high, resulting in sleep deprivation and stress, among other things. 800 million tyres are stockpiled each year, while tyres in use lose one pound of rubber per year on average, which flies in minute quantities into the air and enters our lungs or rivers. 120 Americans die every day in accidents, 1 million animals are run over every year and 10 million cars are scrapped per year. Crops lose their yield as a result of the pollution and the government allocates huge amounts of financial resources to build and maintain roads.



D These environmental concerns and ever increasing oil prices have brought the idea of hybrids back to the forefront in the past few years. Although hybrids cannot provide the silver bullet to overcome all these problems, they are a step in the right direction. A hybrid by definition, is a form of transport that combines more than one energy source. There are a number of different models on the market. A full hybrid is a vehicle which can move forward without any gasoline, unlike a mild hybrid which needs gas to start up. One characteristic they have in common is that they both require gas for travelling at high speeds. A parallel hybrid basically has the best of both worlds; it has a fuel tank to propel the engine and batteries for the electric motor. A series hybrid uses gas to turn a generator which powers either the batteries or an electric motor. Finally, a plug-in hybrid functions like the other hybrids, but also has the option of charging the battery at night to maximise driving range.

E As previously mentioned, a hybrid's gas engine is only used when turning on the ignition and when travelling at higher speeds. The rest of the time, the engine remains dormant as it runs on electric or battery power. This minimal reliance on gas, along with the hybrid's light weight and aerodynamic design means there is a major boost in fuel efficiency and a massive reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases. And without the drone or roar of gas engines they also lend themselves to scaling down noise pollution, unless of course you are blasting some tunes out of your speakers.

F Even though hybrids lack a heavy dependence on fuel, that doesn't mean the cars rely a great deal on battery power. Most manufacturers' warranty on this energy source is 80-100,000 miles, with one taxi driver having reported that the batteries in his hybrid cab remained strong even after driving over 200,000 miles in 25 months. Other advantages include lower maintenance costs, tax incentives, and higher resale values. On the other hand, some drivers have complained that the vehicles are not spacious enough, but these days there are even hybrid SUVs on the market. Typically there is a waiting list of at least a couple of months to purchase a hybrid vehicle, so you have to be patient. Also, there is no immediate return on investment, contrary to what many believe, unless oil prices rise even higher.



G Hybrid cars have been rather popular with celebrities, mainly due to their environmental friendliness and obviously not their financial incentives. Leonardo DiCaprio rolled up to the Oscars in his Toyota Prius, and it's likely that his actions will have a positive effect on our fragile environment. Other hybrid owners include Cameron Diaz, Brad Pitt, Tom Hanks, Robin Williams, Harrison Ford and Jack Nicholson, to mention but a few. This doesn't mean these cars are only affordable to the rich and famous; there are hybrids on the market to suit all purse sizes. Smart consumers who are looking at the road ahead agree that it's time to get this hybrid show on the road.



Questions 7-12

Complete the diagram by writing what the arrows refer to or if there is more than one arrow, what effect they have on each other.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** *from Reading Passage 1 for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 7-12 on your answer sheet.

7 ....

8 ....

9 ....

10 ....

11 ....

12 ....

Questions 13-14

Choose the appropriate letters ***A-H*** *and write them in boxes 13-14 on your answer sheet.*

How is a hybrid different from a gas-powered car?

A A hybrid burns less rubber.

B A hybrid is readily available.

C A hybrid is only for the rich.

D A hybrid is quieter.

E A hybrid leaks fewer car fluids.

F A hybrid is less fuel efficient.

G A hybrid is worth more as a second-hand car.

H A hybrid's repairs are costly.

READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 15-27** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Entrepreneurs

In the past, innovative new ideas came from the depths of large corporations' R&D talent pools. These days, the new concepts that are taking the world by storm are usually an entrepreneur's stroke of genius. More and more young business-minded people are turning their backs on the corporate world and the safer path of climbing the corporate ladder and setting their eyes on the riskier but more creative and lucrative challenge of being an entrepreneur.

Janus Friis, the co-founder of Skype, a provider of PC to PC calling, sold his company to ebay in October 2005 for US$2.6 billion when he was only 29 years old. Ally Svenson, two years Janus' senior, set up the Seattle Coffee Company in 1995 and 3 years later sold it to the Starbucks chain for £49 million. Joshua Schachter, the 31-year-old founder of del.icio.us, sold his start-up company, a website that combined social networking and media, to Yahoo for US$27 million. His advice for budding entrepreneurs is to get to the market as quickly as possible and develop a successful product, as this speaks louder than a business plan, and remember that happy customers are better at marketing than you are.

Entrepreneurs, however, do not typically follow in the footsteps of other entrepreneurs. So how does one go about becoming one—can it be learned or are you born with it? Research conducted by the Royal Bank of Scotland suggests that the average male entrepreneur is more likely to be the youngest child of a family, while female entrepreneurs are more commonly the eldest child. Both left school at 16 and did not meet academic qualifications. Those polled believed that energy and determination were the most important traits for business success.

Books are a popular way to discover the secrets of success. A search on any of the major online bookstores lists thousands of results under a keyword search for 'entrepreneur'. With books on the market titled 'Anyone can do it', 'The beer mat entrepreneur' and 'Start your business week by week', it seems becoming an entrepreneur is idiot-proof.



Schools are getting in on the act. A one-week entrepreneurialism course is now part of the British high school curriculum. Universities place even greater importance on developing the business ideas of their students by offering financial support and scholarships to them. 28-year-old Carl Dietrich won a US$30,000 prize from MIT for his idea to develop a road-worthy aircraft which can fly 10,000 ft in the air at 125 mph and drive on the road at 65 mph. Ramos Mays and Mark Pydynowski won US$50,000 from Washington University for their idea to develop a smart tattoo which works like a radio frequency identification to track and tag cattle.

Geography also seems to play a part in the likelihood of an entrepreneur making it big on his or her own. Americans have no problems embracing the concept that 'failures are the stepping stones to success', and it is this mentality that has resulted in them leading the way in breeding entrepreneurs. China, which holds a similar philosophy to the US in terms of 'if at first you don't succeed, try, try again', has seen its number of entrepreneurs rise up at a phenomenal rate. One such man is Jack Ma, founder of alibaba.com, a business-to-business website for which Yahoo recently purchased a 40% stake for around US$1 billion.

Business culture in the UK, however, takes more of a 'but what if you fail?' attitude, with many of the opinion that you should get some experience under your belt first, get some money behind you and then consider the venture when you are a bit older. But if it is risk that you are afraid of, remember that there are two kinds of risk that need to be distinguished if one is to be successful: foolish and calculated risk.

The industry you are in also contributes to your chances of cashing in on your bright idea. The information technology sector has been the hottest place to work since the end of the 20th century and has shown some of the highest returns on investment. That doesn't mean you have to move to Silicon Valley though; these days, many companies are shifting a lot of their operations to places like India, China, online communities or university labs. Venture capital flow is one indication of which industry to be in, and in the second quarter of 2004 in the US, 38% of venture funding went to companies in Silicon Valley, which was double that of its nearest rival, Boston.

Not only is IT a hot sector to be in right now, but its applications are wide and varied. As a result, hybrid companies focusing on biotechnology and nanotechnology are also popping up. Venture capital in biotechnology is increasingly high due to the demand for biomedical research software. Dr Chris Evans is Britain's leading biotechnology entrepreneur and has made himself a tidy £1 billion from his ventures.



Question 15

Choose a suitable title for the whole of Reading Passage 2.

Write the appropriate letter **A-D** *in box 15 on your answer sheet.*

A The hard road to becoming an entrepreneur.

B Entrepreneurs in the IT industry.

C Advice from entrepreneurs on how they did it.

D How you could be an entrepreneur.



Questions 16-19

Look at the following descriptions mentioned in Reading Passage 2.

*Match the names (***A-G***) listed below with the descriptions.*

Write the appropriate letters **A-G** *in boxes 16-19 on your answer sheet.*

A Janus Friis

B Ally Svenson

C Joshua Schachter

D Carl Dietrich

E Ramos Mays and Mark Pydynowski

F Jack Ma

G Dr Chris Evans



16 An entrepreneur(s) that combined nature and technology to make a fortune.

17 An entrepreneur(s) that combined making friends and sharing information as an investment.

18 An entrepreneur(s) that invented a way to trace the whereabouts of livestock.

19 An entrepreneur(s) that is sponsored by an academic institution.

Questions 20-23

Complete the summary below using information from Reading Passage 2.

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.

These days a greater number of **...20...** are giving up the chance to work for large companies and opting to do it on their own. According to studies, **...21...** for entrepreneurs is not of high importance while **...22...** rate more highly. There are countless numbers of **...23...** on how simple it is to be an entrepreneur.



Questions 24-27

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 24-27 on your answer sheet write

YES	*if the statement agrees with the information*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

24 British high schools are offering scholarships during their one-week course on entrepreneurship.

25 Americans and Chinese are more willing to take the risk of starting their own business.

26 Silicon Valley is the best place to be for budding entrepreneurs.

27 Biotech companies are as profitable as IT companies.



READING PASSAGE 3

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 28-40** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

Forensics

The police force has come a long way since the medieval days when suspected criminals were thrown into rivers to determine whether they were guilty or not; if they floated, they were innocent; if they sank, they were guilty. These days, high-rating TV programmes such as CSI show exactly how sophisticated the tools police use have become, as well as showcase the rise of forensic scientists as part of the police force. A forensic team assists in criminal investigation procedures by drawing on the knowledge of a number of sciences.

One of the most acclaimed forensic experts is Dr Henry Lee, who has been awarded 5 honourary doctorates and has worked on over 6,000 cases, including war crimes in Bosnia and Croatia, the assassination of former US president John F. Kennedy and the suicide of former US President Clinton's White House attorney. The resources he draws on are wide and varied.

Forensic anthropologists are employed for their skill in recovering and examining skeletal remains. These experts apply the methods and techniques developed in skeletal biology and osteology to determine the type of injury sustained, the time of death and the sex, age, height, stature, ancestry and medical history of the victim. For example, the cranium or mandible is often used to ascertain sex and ancestry, the hands and fingers can be used to establish stature and the sacrum confirms age, pregnancy and childbirth in females.

Unlike forensic anthropologists, forensic document examiners can not determine the age or gender of a writer. However, they can determine the

source of a letter and when it was written or printed. These professionals analyse handwriting, typewriting, printing, photocopying, ink and paper, and are most commonly employed to closely examine wills, ransom notes, extortion notes, cheques and letters. They are so skilful that they can decipher obliterated or erased writing, burned or charred documents, and even detect alterations.

Entomology, the study of the life cycles of insects, is used in forensic science to determine the amount of time that has elapsed after someone has died. This is a valid method as insects behave predictably. They lay eggs on the exposed surface of a body and the amount of infestation follows certain patterns and time intervals. This method has been applied to child abuse and neglect cases as well as lack of care for wounds existing on the elderly under private or public care.

Fingerprints, like DNA, are used to identify a person. Identical twins do not have identical fingerprints despite having the same DNA. DNA does not change whereas fingerprints may do so due to scarring, skin disease or skin growth. Forensic fingerprinting involves making the prints visible, saving them for further investigation and matching them to existing ones on a huge database of billions of prints from around the world.

Unlike fingerprints, which can easily be washed away, teeth are very resilient and can stay in good shape even after being submerged in water for long periods. As a result, forensic odontology is used to help police identify victims. Ante mortem dental records are compared with those of the deceased. If no dental records exist before death, then these dentists can also narrow down the search by providing authorities with the victim's age, ancestry, sex, socio-economic status and in some instances occupation, diet, habits and diseases.

Forensic serologists examine blood and bodily fluids to determine the nature of stain found at a crime scene, including determining which species the stain belongs to and matching the blood groups, isoenzymes, and DNA patterns to a known sample. To be accurate, it employs techniques and methods applied



in immunology, biochemistry, serology, haematology and molecular biology. Blood can determine the sex, age and race of a suspect and wet blood can also be tested for alcohol and drug content. By analysing the antibody profile in blood, we can distinguish between identical twins.

Blood splatter analysis provides vital clues to the police. The height and angle from which the blood fell can be determined by analysing how it splatters. The surface also plays a part in how blood splatters. For instance, blood that hits a smooth, hard surface has very little distortion around the edge. Blood which lands on linoleum flooring distorts somewhat more, while blood that strikes wood or concrete distorts to a much larger extent. The force and direction of a blow can also be ascertained by examining blood smeared on walls or floors.

Forensic chemistry and toxicology analyses unknown chemicals and toxins and attempts to trace them to known substances or identify specific origins. These practices help to identify the cause of death by analysing residues or powders to determine that a gun was fired or explosives were ignited.

Forensic artists put together a composite sketch to help identify a victim or to track down a suspect. This is a complicated profession, as a forensic artist isn't simply an artist. He or she also needs to know about anthropology if reconstructing a face from skeletal remains. If the sketch includes teeth, they also need to know about odontology and if they want to show the effects of ageing, they will need to know about psychology. This science can produce remarkable results. A classic case was that of John Emil List who was caught as a direct result of using a composite photo almost 20 years after killing his family.



Questions 28-33

Complete the table below using information from Reading Passage 3.

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

Forensic Science	**Related Sciences**	**Analysis**	**Criminal Implications**
Anthropology	**28** .... and	Skeletal remains	Determine the victim's age, sex, race, height, stature.
Document Examiners	n/a	Printed matter	Determine origin and time of printed matter.
Entomology	n/a	Insects	Confirm time since death & prove the mistreatment of **29** .... and ....
Fingerprinting	n/a	Fingerprints	Verify the identity with a known sample.
Odontology	n/a	**30**	Verify identity or age, sex, race.
Serology	Immunology, biochemistry, haematology & molecular biology	Blood and bodily fluids	Determine source of blood & if it contains **31** ....
Chemistry/ Toxicology	n/a	Chemicals and toxins	Determine types of chemicals and **32** .... by examining substances left at crime scene.
Artists	**33** .... , ... &	Facial characteristics	A useful tool to help apprehend suspects.



Questions 34-39

Answer the questions below using ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 34-39 on your answer sheet.

34 Which detective series reveals how advanced today's police are?

35 Which president did not make it through a plot to assassinate him?

36 The study of which bone can identify an expectant mother?

37 Why is the study of insects in forensics considered accurate?

38 Which two forensic sciences can differentiate between identical twins?

39 Which two forensic sciences are needed to make a composite of a suspect who committed a crime many years ago?

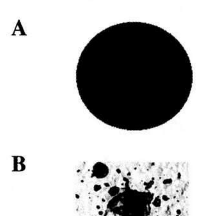
Question 40

Choose the appropriate diagram ***A-C*** *and write it in box 40 on your answer sheet.*

Which diagram shows the splatter pattern of blood that has fallen on glass?

A

B



C





General Training Module
培训类

SECTION 1 *Questions 1-13*

Questions 1-7

Read the notice about raising rabbits below.

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet write

TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the notice*

1 Seeds should be kept out of reach of your rabbit.

2 Stop feeding rabbits any herbs which cause diarrhoea.

3 Rabbits are discouraged from chewing tubes by including vinegar in their diet.

4 Rabbits' toenails should be cut to the shortest possible length.

5 There are sometimes swift and tragic consequences for sick rabbits.

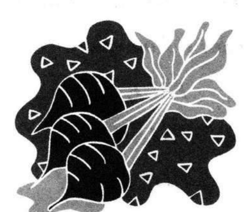
6 Losing your temper with your rabbit will have a negative effect on it.

7 For a rabbit to learn best, keep in mind that they are impatient animals.

Rabbit Care

Growing Veges for Your Rabbit

- Buy seeds for vegetables and herbs, such as romaine lettuces, radishes, escaroles or endives, carrots, basil, mint, oregano or broccoli.
- Place the seeds in pots on a table, because if the vegetables are grown outdoors in the ground, they may be eaten prematurely by your rabbit.
- Pick fresh leaves on a daily basis and rinse them before feeding your rabbit.
- Some herbs such as oregano or basil leaves may cause diarrhoea; immediately remove the herb from the rabbit's diet if this occurs.



A Safe Habitat for Your Rabbit



- Place all electrical, telephone or computer wires in plastic tubing to prevent your rabbit from chewing them.
- Spraying the tubing with vinegar or bitter apple spray will act as an extra deterrent to your rabbit.
- Place wood or heavy cardboard in gaps under heavy electrical appliances where the rabbit may crawl under, such as refrigerators, stoves, dishwashers, washers or dryers.
- Furniture, especially the reclining kind, can be lethal for your rabbit if it gets trapped inside.
- Toilets are also a concern as rabbits have been known to jump inside them, so keep your toilet seat down and bathroom door shut.



Checking Your Rabbit's Health

- Eyes should be clear with no discharge.
- Ears (inside and out) should not have flakes, sores, discolouration or bumps.
- Toenails should be trimmed regularly to the correct length.
- Teeth should be correctly aligned and not broken.
- When patting, check that there are no unexplained lumps, cuts or bruises.
- Genitals should be dry and clean.
- Any illnesses your rabbit may be suffering from should be reported immediately to your vet, as some conditions may kill your pet within minutes.

Training Your Rabbit

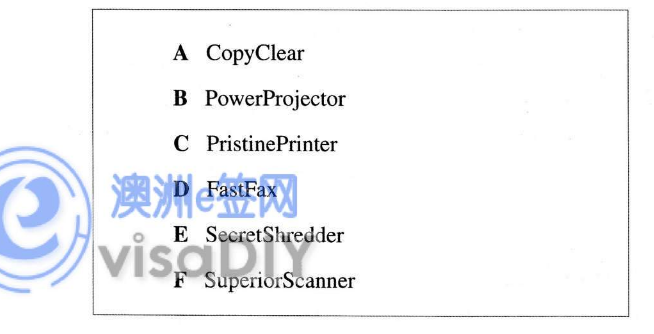
- Rabbits like to be praised and not scolded or criticised, so be positive.
- Rabbits respond best to soft-spoken people.
- Rabbits need to hear commands more than once, so be repetitive with your instructions.
- To learn a new behaviour, rabbits need to be trained daily for one to two hours over a one to two week period.
- Be patient and do not force your rabbit to do something against its will.



Questions 8-13

Look at the advertisements on the following pages.

Write the appropriate letters ***A-F*** *in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet.*



A CopyClear

B PowerProjector

C PristinePrinter

D FastFax

E SecretShredder

F SuperiorScanner

Which advertisement mentions

8 fax, scan, copy and print functions?

9 copy, print and scan functions but no fax?

10 fax, copy and zoom in/out functions?

11 scanning at a high dpi resolution and at a reasonable price?

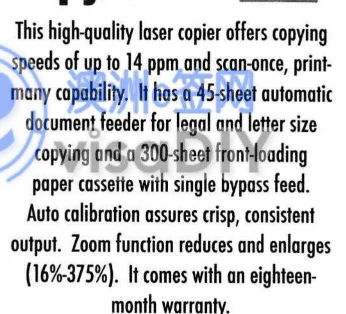
12 that content can be saved as high-quality images with little effort?

13 destroying sensitive documents rapidly?

Office Equipment

A

CopyClear



This high-quality laser copier offers copying speeds of up to 14 ppm and scan-once, print-many capability. It has a 45-sheet automatic document feeder for legal and letter size copying and a 300-sheet front-loading paper cassette with single bypass feed. Auto calibration assures crisp, consistent output. Zoom function reduces and enlarges (16%-375%). It comes with an eighteen-month warranty.

B

PowerProjector

This highly portable multimedia projector offers a blend of power and mobility, in addition to a breakthrough feature that enables users to simply copy files onto a USB flash drive and plug it into the projector to present their content without a computer. It also provides software that can be used to easily convert documents and grids into high-quality .jpg images with one click in order to load easily onto most industry standard USB flash drives.

C

PristinePrinter

The PristinePrinter is a network-ready, 5-in-1 flatbed laser multi-function centre combining performance, connectivity, and reliability. The PristinePrinter is a full-feature fax machine, with printing speeds of up to 20 ppm and at resolutions up to 2400 x 600 dpi. Double-sided document printing, fax receiving and copy output as well as an up to 60-sheet multi-purpose tray are standard. In addition, the unit serves as a 21 copy-per-minute, legal-size convenience copier and a 9600 dpi (interpolated) resolution colour flatbed scanner. Also included is PC Fax capability, which allows you to send and receive faxes directly from your computer.

D

FastFax

This commercial Laser Fax with 8 MB of memory can store up to 500 pages for out-of-paper reception or fax broadcasting to up to 182 locations. Dual Access capability and Quick Scan let you scan faxes into memory as fast as 2 seconds per page while sending or receiving. A 14.4K modem, 50-page document feed, 300-sheet paper capacity and 128 auto dial numbers combine with a high monthly duty cycle and high-yield consumables to handle demanding business applications. An optional second 300-sheet lower paper tray unit is available. Delivering fast laser performance and reliability at low operating costs, it also copies at up to 15 ppm, sorts, enlarges and reduces.

E

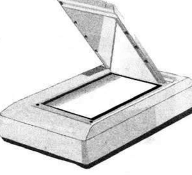
SecretShredder

Keep confidential materials out of the wrong hands by disposing of them confidently and efficiently with this high-speed all-purpose document shredder, featuring a 20-inch entry width that easily handles virtually all office documents. Its hardened steel cutting cylinders accept staples and small paper clips. The shredder stops automatically when its container is full.

F

SuperiorScanner

A remarkable breakthrough in high-quality imaging, the SuperiorScanner offers graphics professionals 1600 x 3200 dpi optical resolution and true 48-bit colour. Optimised to consistently deliver enhanced colour, subtle highlights and sharp shadow detail, this scanner sets exceptional standards in quality, whilst maintaining ease of use and affordable price. The SuperiorScanner ensures the finest image quality with high resolution, full edge, sharpness and clarity.



SECTION 2 *Questions 14-26*

Questions 14-19

Read the information on the language institute on the following pages.

Use ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *to answer the following questions.*

Write your answers in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

14 How much credit can students usually get on completion of a Shafston diploma?

15 What is issued after tuition has been received by the respective institutions?

16 Where should application forms be posted to?

17 What should be attached to the application forms?

18 Upon receiving a CoE, what can a student make an application for?

19 Apart from GU, which three other universities can students transfer to?



University Pathways

Shafston has established links with major Australian Universities. These arrangements provide international students who graduate with Shafston Diplomas an opportunity to continue their studies in related university bachelor degree programmes with, in many cases, a full year of academic credit.

Shafston in association with Griffith University (GU)

- An applicant who satisfies the entry requirements for a Shafston Diploma is guaranteed an offer of admission to a related Griffith University degree programme upon successful completion of the Shafston Diploma.
- Letters of acceptance from both Shafston and Griffith University are issued upfront at the time of making an initial application to study, and Confirmations of Enrolment (CoE) for both institutions are granted once payment is received.
- Only one student visa application is required for a full-packaged pathway.

Entry Process

- Students should complete the Shafston application form for the chosen diploma and the Griffith University application for the Griffith degree. Both forms are sent to Shafston for processing—academic transcripts from prior study are required.
- Shafston will send the student or agent offer letters and invoices for both courses.
- The student is required to pay tuition fees for only the first semester of the Shafston Diploma and related application fees.
- Upon receiving confirmation of initial payment, Shafston will arrange for CoE's for both courses to be sent to the student or agent.
- The student must now submit his/her student visa application to cover the full programme and must begin preparations for study in Australia.

Shafston to other Universities

Credit for studies completed at Shafston Institute of Technology and Shafston Nursing is accepted at universities throughout Australia. In addition to credit arrangements already detailed at Griffith University, it is possible to gain up to a full year of credit towards diplomas at other major Universities. In Brisbane, the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) and the Australian Catholic University (ACU) provide credit transfers for Business Diplomas completed at Shafston. The University of Queensland (UQ) also recognises Shafston credit. An example of credit transfer arrangements at this premier Australian university are outlined below.

Shafston to The University of Queensland (UQ)

Features of the Shafston to The University of Queensland undergraduate credit transfer arrangement for Business:

- Students who satisfactorily complete the Shafston Diploma in International Business (DIB) or Diploma in Business Information Systems (DBIS) course requirements and who satisfy the University of Queensland (UQ) Faculty of Business Economics & Law (BEL) entry requirements will be entitled to apply for credit.



Questions 20-26

Read the information on Eastern Empire Furniture Specialists on the following pages.

Complete the sentences below by choosing ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 20-26 on your answer sheet.

20 The founding members of the company are of .... heritage.

21 To begin with, the family focused on accumulating and fixing ....

22 Straightforward and practical furniture appealed to ....

23 Furniture of the .... was adorned with precious gems and metals.

24 Those who were .... in battle were allowed to use Huang Hua Li.

25 Zitan is found .... areas.

26 You may inspect the premises with the ....

Eastern Empire Furniture Specialists

The Liu family, founders of Eastern Empire Furniture, have their roots firmly placed in the People's Republic of China and have over three generations of furniture trading in their bloodline. The Lius continue to add value to their generational relationship network and grow new strategic partnerships of longevity and mutual prosperity.



Originally collectors and restorers of Chinese antique furniture and precious artefacts from the Ming and Qing dynasties, the family business has evolved to design and develop contemporary furniture.

What makes the Liu family's design so compelling is that it draws on the simplicity and natural beauty of the Ming Dynasty to make each piece functional, alluring and a perfect compliment to modern living. This simplistic yet elegant design was preferred by intellectuals known as the Shi Da Fu during the Ming Dynasty.

During the Qing Dynasty, furniture became more complex and intricate in design and was embellished with gold, silver, jade, and ivory. Such furniture, which is heavier and bigger than that of the Ming Dynasty, aimed to please the emperor's court, aristocrats and wealthy businessmen.

Two types of wood are used to represent the two dynasties. Firstly, Huang Hua Li (dalbergia odorifera), which is a member of the rosewood family, was granted by the emperor, who received it as a gift from other countries,



to members of the imperial family or to those who were victorious in war. Secondly, Zitan (Pterocarpus), an extremely rare tropical hardwood of the Leguminosae family, could only be used by the imperial family as its deep purple colour was the colour reserved for the emperor.

Eastern Empire embraces the best of Eastern artistry and age-old engineering practices while at the same time blending it with Western quality assurance and the ISO 9001 manufacturing processes. The Liu family invites you to meet the professional team of furniture specialists who would be more than happy to take you on a tour of the factory.

SECTION 3 *Questions 27-40*

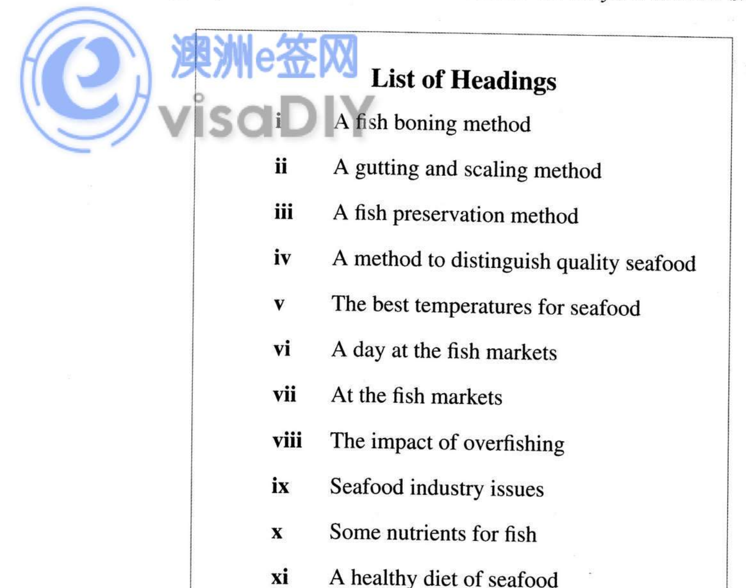
Questions 27-32

Read the notice on the following pages about seafood.

The notice has seven sections **A-G.**

Choose the most suitable heading for each section from the list of headings below.

Write the appropriate numbers **i-xii** *in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.*



List of Headings

- **i** A fish boning method
- **ii** A gutting and scaling method
- **iii** A fish preservation method
- **iv** A method to distinguish quality seafood
- **v** The best temperatures for seafood
- **vi** A day at the fish markets
- **vii** At the fish markets
- **viii** The impact of overfishing
- **ix** Seafood industry issues
- **x** Some nutrients for fish
- **xi** A healthy diet of seafood
- **xii** The best time to buy seafood



Example	*Answer*
Section **A**	**vii**

27 Section **B**

28 Section **C**

29 Section **D**

30 Section **E**

31 Section **F**

32 Section **G**





In the Market for Seafood

Section A



The Tsukiji fish market in Tokyo, Japan is arguably the biggest in the world with over 450 kinds of fish on sale, over 3 billion yen in turnover and handling around 3,000 tonnes of seafood every day. Such markets are often reserved for the culinary experts and seafood wholesalers who know exactly what they are looking for and can easily make a distinction between high quality fresh fish and those of inferior quality. For those who love their seafood but are not adept at choosing high-grade fish, there is help to be found.

Section B

Fish markets have come to the aid of common consumers to ensure an enjoyable seafood dining experience. To begin with, you are well advised to arrive at the markets early—very early. Wholesalers start displaying their catch from 3 am. By 5:30 the fish auctions are well under way and most of them finish by 9 am. If you are planning to sleep in, you will have to settle for the leftovers. The best and freshest fish are usually gone by 8 am.

Section C

When purchasing whole fish, you will mainly need to draw on three senses. First of all is smell—the product should exude a pleasant fresh sea aroma. In terms of appearance, look for skin and scales that are bright and lustrous and gills that are bright pink-red. Finally, touch the fish to ensure the flesh is firm and springs back when pressed. When looking to buy fish fillets or cutlets, check there is no discolouration, gaping or bruising. For crustaceans and molluscs, check that all



parts are intact such as the head, shell and tentacles.

Section D

Once snapped up, the seafood also needs to be stored safely and hygienically. Carry fish in an esky or cooler from the markets or ask the fishmonger to pack the catch with ice. On arriving home, scale, clean, gut and rinse the fish, which can be safely kept in the refrigerator for 2-3 days before consumption. Crustaceans and molluscs should be eaten on the same day. If longer periods of storage are required for your seafood, a freezer set at -18 degrees Celsius or lower must be used. Under such conditions, the fish will keep for between 3-6 months depending on the type. Remember that the fish should be placed in an airtight freezer bag, labelled and dated. Unpeeled prawns need to be placed in water and frozen as a block to be most hygienic.

Section E

When the time comes to prepare the seafood smorgasbord, there is a simple technique for filleting fish such as Sea Bream. This procedure is best done in a sink or outside as scales are prone to fly off in all directions. Hold the tail of the fish up slightly and with a knife scale the fish down towards the head. With a sharp knife, slit the belly of the fish and gently pull out the insides before thoroughly washing and rinsing the fish in and out under cold running water. Cut the fish behind the gills and slice down the length of the fish toward the tail and against the backbone. To peel the skin, dip fingers in salt for extra grip and press down firmly. Slice from the tail between the flesh and the skin, cutting and lifting skin as you go.

Section F

Not only should your fish now be fresh and tasty, the most nutrition will also be gained from it. On average, seafood contains less than 2% fat and has lower cholesterol than even the leanest of meats or chicken. This means by eating seafood regularly, you can lower your cholesterol and reduce the risk of heart



disease. Seafood is also higher in protein compared to meat and chicken as well as high in iodine, zinc, potassium, phosphorus and Vitamin B. You may have heard of Omega 3, which many people take now in tablet form. It is derived from the fat in fish and can help prevent blood clots, reduce the risk of heart disease, and prevent asthma in children and diabetes. Research is also being carried out to substantiate on how it fights cancers and rheumatoid arthritis.

Section G

For these reasons, the consumption of seafood has become more and more popular in today's more health-conscious society. However, this same society is also environmentally conscious, so your choice of fish is important. The tuna fishing industry saw its environmentally unfriendly practices change after the outcry over the number of dolphins that were killed while catching this well-liked fish. Overfishing, as with bycatch, is also a major problem in many areas. In the past, trawlers off New England had trouble pushing through all the cod; these days there are barely any left. Although we now have fish farms that supply a great amount of seafood, their small, enclosed spaces often mean the water becomes unacceptably polluted, on top of doing irreparable damage to the coastline where they are built. Doing your homework on suppliers will make your seafood smorgasbord all the more delicious.



Questions 33-36

Choose the appropriate letters ***A-D*** *and write them in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet*

33 How many species of fish are there at Tsukiji?

A Almost 450.

B Around 500.

C More than 3 billion.

D Around 3,000.

34 When does bidding on fresh fish end?

A 3 am.

B 5:30 am.

C 8 am.

D 9 am.

35 Which is **NOT** a characteristic of high quality fresh seafood?

A Shiny outer appearance.

B Flesh bounces back quickly when touched.

C Fillets of an unappealing colour.

D The shell is not cracked.

36 How should seafood be stored at home?

A In an esky or cooler.

B On ice.

C In the fridge for 3-6 months.

D In a sealed bag.

Questions 37-40

The passage In the Market for Seafood has seven sections **A-G**.

Which sections discuss the following points?

Write the appropriate letters **A-G** *in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.*

37 Fish contains a number of minerals.

38 The fish species and time of purchase should be recorded.

39 The way we fish can be unhealthy.

40 It is difficult to control where scales land.



Achievement Test 1
成就测试1解答

1. ix

- The summarising sentence (the final sentence) of paragraph A suggests that hybrids are dramatically less harmful.
- xii is incorrect as this was only one example in paragraph A and does not reflect the entire paragraph.

2. vi

- Paragraph B mentions when hybrids were first popular and then when they became unpopular.
- iv is incorrect, as although it mentions the past in paragraph B, it does not mention how they worked.

3. i

- Paragraph C mentions the effect driving a car has on our standard of living.
- vii is incorrect as although oil is mentioned, it does not say that the prices are rising. Oil is only one part of the paragraph and does not reflect its entirety.

4. viii

- Paragraph D describes 5 different types of hybrids.
- vii is incorrect as although it mentions rising oil prices, this is only background information and does not reflect the entire paragraph.

5. v

- Paragraph E mentions how hybrid technology helps to solve the problems mentioned earlier.
- x is incorrect as paragraph E does not refer to consumers.

6. xi

- Half of paragraph F is about the advantages and the other half is about the disadvantages.
- x is incorrect as paragraph F also mentions drawbacks, not just benefits.

7. oil//fluids and chemicals

- The answer is located in the fifth sentence of paragraph C.
  "*Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of oil, fluids and chemicals enter our waterways every year.*"

8. CO_2 (emissions)//carbon dioxide

- The answer is located in the second and third sentences of paragraph C.
  "*Driving a car is a citizen's most air-polluting activity as vehicles are the most considerable contributor of CO_2 emissions. In the US, 8.2 million barrels of oil are consumed each day, which equates to 300 million tonnes of carbon dioxide.*"

9. acute respiratory problems//asthma//cancer-related illnesses//asthma and cancer

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of paragraph C.
  "*The health care costs that are accrued by people developing such conditions as acute respiratory problems, asthma and cancer-related illnesses amount to*

US$60 billion every year."

10. crops lose yield

- The answer is located in the final sentence of paragraph C.
  "*Crops lose their yield as a result of the pollution...*"

11. rubber

- The answer is located in the seventh sentence of paragraph C.
  "*800 million tyres are stockpiled each year, while tyres in use lose one pound of rubber per year on average, which flies in minute quantities into the air and enters our lungs or rivers.*"

12. sleep deprivation//stress

- The answer is located in the sixth sentence of paragraph C.
  "*Noise pollution from traffic, stereos and alarms is at an all-time high, resulting in sleep deprivation and stress, among other things.*"

13. D//G

- Answer D is located in the final sentence of paragraph E.
  "*And without the drone or roar of gas engines they also lend themselves to scaling down noise pollution, unless of course you are blasting some tunes out of your speakers.*"
- Answer G is located in the third sentence of paragraph F.
  "*Other advantages include lower maintenance costs, tax incentives, and higher resale values.*"
- A is incorrect as although it mentions one problem is rubber, it does not mention that hybrids can lessen the amount burnt.
- B is incorrect because it states that there is a waiting list, so buyers must be patient.
- C is incorrect as although rich and famous people drive them, it doesn't mention that only they can afford them.
- E is incorrect as although it mentions leaking fuels as a problem, it does not mention that hybrids leak less.
- F is incorrect because hybrids are 'more' fuel efficient.
- H is incorrect because it states that maintenance costs are low.

14. G//D

- See the previous question 13 for details.

15. D

- The passage talks about how books, schools, geography, culture, industry can help you to become a successful entrepreneur.
- A is incorrect because the passage suggests that it can be quite simple to be an entrepreneur.
- B & C are incorrect as they reflect only one part of the passage, not its entirety.

16. G

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the final paragraph.
  "*Dr Chris Evans is Britain's leading biotechnology entrepreneur and has made himself a tidy £1 billion from his ventures.*"

17. C

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the second paragraph.
  "*Joshua Schachter, the 31-year-old founder of del.icio.us, sold his start-up company, a website that combined*



social networking and media, to Yahoo for US$27 million."

18. E

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*Ramos Mays and Mark Pydynowski won US$50,000 from Washington University for their idea to develop a smart tattoo which works like a radio frequency identification to track and tag cattle.*"

19. D

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*28-year-old Carl Dietrich won a US$30,000 prize from MIT for his idea to develop a road-worthy aircraft which can fly 10,000 ft in the air at 125 mph and drive on the road at 65 mph.*"

20. young business-minded people

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the first paragraph.
  "*More and more young business-minded people are turning their backs on the corporate world and the safer path of climbing the corporate ladder and setting their eyes on the riskier but more creative and lucrative challenge of being an entrepreneur.*"

21. academic qualifications

- The answer is located in the third and fourth sentences of the third paragraph.
  "*Research conducted by the Royal Bank of Scotland suggests ... Both left school at 16 and did not meet academic qualifications.*"

22. energy and determination

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the third paragraph.
  "*Those polled believed that energy and determination were the most important traits for business success.*"

23. books

- The answer is located in the fourth paragraph.
  "*Books are a popular way to discover the secrets of success. A search on any of the major online bookstores lists thousands of results under a keyword search for 'entrepreneur'. With books on the market titled 'Anyone can do it', 'The beer mat entrepreneur' and 'Start your business week by week', it seems becoming an entrepreneur is idiot-proof.*"

24. NG

- Although it mentions that British high schools have a one-week course on entrepreneurship, no information was given about scholarships they provided.
- Universities provided scholarships, but not British high schools.

25. Y

- The answer is located in the second and third sentences in the sixth paragraph.
  "*Americans have no problems embracing the concept that 'failures are the stepping stones to success', and it is this mentality that has resulted in them leading the way in breeding entrepreneurs. China, which holds a similar philosophy to the US in terms of 'if at first you don't succeed, try, try again', has seen its number of entrepreneurs rise up at a phenomenal rate.*"

26. N

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the eighth paragraph. "*That doesn't mean you have to move to Silicon Valley though; these days, many companies are shifting a lot of their operations to places like India, China, online communities or university labs.*"

27. NG

- Although it mentions that biotech's venture capital is increasingly high, there is no comparison given with IT companies.

28. skeletal biology/osteology

- The answer is located in the first two sentences of the third paragraph. "*Forensic anthropologists are employed for their skill in recovering and examining skeletal remains. These experts apply the methods and techniques developed in skeletal biology and osteology to determine the type of injury sustained, the time of death and the sex, age, height, stature, ancestry and medical history of the victim.*"

29. children/the elderly

- The answer is located in the first and final sentences of the fifth paragraph. "*Entomology, the study of the life cycles of insects, is used in forensic science to determine the amount of time that has elapsed after someone has died.*" "*This method has also been applied to child abuse and neglect cases as well as lack of care for wounds existing on the elderly under private or public care.*"

30. Teeth

- The answer is located in the first two sentences of the seventh paragraph. "*Unlike fingerprints, which can easily be washed away, teeth are very resilient and can stay in good shape even after being submerged in water for long periods. As a result, forensic odontology is used to help police identify victims.*"

31. alcohol and drugs

- The answer is located in the third sentence of the eighth paragraph. "*Blood can determine the sex, age and race of a suspect and wet blood can also be tested for alcohol and drug content.*"

32. toxins

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the tenth paragraph. "*Forensic chemistry and toxicology analyses unknown chemicals and toxins and attempts to trace them to known substances or identify specific origins.*"

33. anthropology/odontology/psychology

- The answer is located in the third and fourth sentences of the final paragraph. "*He or she also needs to know about anthropology if reconstructing a face from skeletal remains. If the sketch includes teeth, they also need to know about odontology and if they want to show the effects of ageing, they will need to know about psychology.*"

34. CSI

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the first paragraph. "*These days, high-rating TV programmes such as CSI show exactly how sophisticated the tools police use have become...*"



35. John F. Kennedy

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the second paragraph.
  "*... the assassination of former US president John F. Kennedy...*"
- Bill Clinton is incorrect because it was a suicide of his colleague.

36. (the) sacrum

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the third paragraph.
  "*... the sacrum confirms age, pregnancy and childbirth in females.*"

37. insects behave predictably

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*This is a valid method as insects behave predictably.*"

38. fingerprints and serology

- The answer is located in the sixth and eighth paragraph.
  "*Fingerprints, like DNA, are used to identify a person. Identical twins do not have identical fingerprints despite having the same DNA.*" "*Forensic serologists examine blood and bodily fluids ... By analysing the antibody profile in blood, we can distinguish between identical twins.*"

39. art and psychology

- The answer is located in the final paragraph.
  "*Forensic artists put together a composite sketch to help identify a victim or to track down a suspect ... and if they want to show the effects of ageing, they will need to know about psychology.*"
- Artist as an answer is incorrect as the person (artist) needs to change to the science (art) for the answer to be correct.

40. A

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence of the ninth paragraph.
  "*For instance, blood that hits a smooth, hard surface has very little distortion around the edge.*"

Achievement Test 2
成就测试2解答

1. NG

- Although it mentions that vegetables should be kept out of reach of rabbits, there is no mention that seeds should be kept out of reach also.

2. T

- The answer is located in the fourth point of the first section.
  "*Some herbs such as oregano or basil leaves may cause diarrhoea; immediately remove the herb from the rabbit's diet if this occurs.*"

3. F

- The answer is located in the second point of the second section.
  "*Spraying the tubing with vinegar or bitter apple spray will act as an extra deterrent to your rabbit.*"

4. F

- The answer is located in the third point of the third section.
  "*Toenails should be trimmed regularly to the correct length.*"

5. T

- The answer is located in the final point of the third section.
  "*Any illnesses your rabbit may be suffering from should be reported immediately to your vet, as some conditions may kill your pet within minutes.*"

6. T

- The answer is located in the first point of the final section.
  "*Rabbits like to be praised and not scolded or criticised, so be positive.*"

7. NG

- It mentions that owners need to be patient but there is no mention of rabbits being impatient.

8. C

- The answer is located in the third and fourth sentences.
  "*Double-sided document printing, fax receiving and copy...*" "*... a 9600 dpi (interpolated) resolution colour flatbed scanner.*"

9. A

- The answer is located in the first sentence.
  "*This high-quality laser copier offers copying speeds of up to 14 ppm and scan-once, print-many capability.*"

10. D

- The answer is located in the first and last sentences.
  "*This commercial Laser Fax with 8 MB of memory...*" "*... it also copies at up to 15 ppm, sorts, enlarges and reduces.*"

11. F

- The answer is located in the second sentence.
  "*... this scanner sets exceptional*



standards in quality, whilst maintaining ease of use and affordable price."

12. B

- The answer is located in the second sentence.
  "*It also provides software that can be used to easily convert documents and grids into high-quality .jpg images with one click in order to load easily onto most industry standard USB flash drives.*"

13. E

- The answer is located in the first sentence.
  "*Keep confidential materials out of the wrong hands by disposing of them confidently and efficiently with this high-speed all-purpose document shredder...*"

14. a (full) year//one (full) year

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the opening paragraph.
  "*... Shafston Diplomas an opportunity to continue their studies in related university bachelor degree programmes with, in many cases, a full year of academic credit.*"

15. CoE//Confirmation of Enrolment

- The answer is located in the second point of the Shafston & GU section.
  "*... Confirmations of Enrolment (CoE) for both institutions are granted once payment is received.*"

16. Shafston

- The answer is located in the first point of the Entry Process section.
  "*... Both forms are sent to Shafston for processing—academic transcripts from prior study are required.*"

17. academic transcripts

- The answer is located in the first point of the Entry Process section.
  "*... Both forms are sent to Shafston for processing—academic transcripts from prior study are required.*"

18. a (student) visa

- The answer is located in the final two points of the Entry Process section.
  "*Upon receiving confirmation of initial payment, Shafston will arrange for CoE's for both courses to be sent to the student or agent.*" "*The student must now submit their student visa application to cover the full programme and must begin preparations for study in Australia.*"

19. ACU/QUT/UQ

- The answer is located in the Shafston to other Universities section.
  "*In Brisbane, the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) and the Australian Catholic University (ACU) provide credit transfers for Business Diplomas completed at Shafston. The University of Queensland (UQ) also recognises Shafston credit.*"

20. Chinese

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the first paragraph.
  "*The Liu family, founders of Eastern Empire Furniture, have their roots firmly placed in the People's Republic of China ...*"

21. furniture and artefacts

- The answer is located in the second paragraph.
  "*Originally collectors and restorers of Chinese antique furniture and precious artefacts from the Ming and Qing dynasties...*"

22. intellectuals//Shi Da Fu

- The answer is located in the third paragraph.
  "*What makes the Liu family's design so compelling is that it draws on the simplicity and natural beauty of the Ming Dynasty to make each piece functional, alluring and a perfect compliment to modern living. This simplistic yet elegant design was preferred by intellectuals known as the Shi Da Fu during the Ming Dynasty.*"

23. Qing Dynasty

- The answer is located in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph.
  "*During the Qing Dynasty, furniture became more complex and intricate in design and was embellished with gold, silver, jade, and ivory.*"

24. victorious

- The answer is located in the second sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*Firstly, Huang Hua Li (dalbergia odorifera), which is a member of the rosewood family, was granted by the emperor, who received it as a gift from other countries, to members of the imperial family or to those who were victorious in war.*"

25. in tropical

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the fifth paragraph.
  "*Secondly, Zitan (Pterocarpus), an extremely rare tropical hardwood of the Leguminosae family...*"
- For this answer to be correct you must include the preposition 'in', otherwise the answer will be grammatically incorrect.

26. professional team//furniture specialists

- The answer is located in the final sentence of the final paragraph.
  "*The Liu family invites you to meet the professional team of furniture specialists who would be more than happy to take you on a tour of the factory.*"

27. xii

- Section B gives the reader advice on the best time to arrive at the markets.
- vi is incorrect because the paragraph only mentions the morning and does not talk about the entire day.

28. iv

- Section C mentions how to choose good quality seafood.

29. iii

- Section D talks about how to store fish properly.
- i & ii are incorrect as they are only one step of the entire process, so they do not reflect the entire paragraph.

30. i

- Section E talks about how to fillet a fish, which means how to take the bones out.
- ii is incorrect as it is only one part of the filleting process, so it does not reflect the entire paragraph.



31. xi

- Section F discusses the nutritional value that can be gained from a seafood rich diet.
- x is incorrect because it suggests the paragraph talks about what to feed fish to make them healthy, which is not the case in this paragraph.

32. ix

- Section G talks about 3 different issues in the seafood industry—bycatch, over-fishing and environmental damage.
- viii is incorrect as overfishing is only one of the issues discussed in the paragraph so it does not reflect the entire paragraph.

33. B

- The answer is located in the first sentence of section A.
  "*The Tsukiji fish market in Tokyo, Japan is arguably the biggest in the world with over 450 kinds of fish on sale, over 3 billion yen in turnover and handling around 3,000 tonnes of seafood every day.*"
- A is incorrect because the adverb 'almost' is opposite in meaning to 'over'.
- C is incorrect because the figure represents 'money' not 'species' of fish.
- D is incorrect because the figure represents 'weight' not 'species' of fish.

34. D

- The answer is located in the third sentence of section B.
  "*Wholesalers start displaying their catch from 3 am. By 5:30 the fish auctions are well under way and most of them finish by 9 am.*"
- C is incorrect as it states when the best fish are gone and not when the bidding is over.

35. C

- A, B & D are mentioned in section C.
  "*In terms of appearance, look for skin and scales that are bright and lustrous and gills that are bright pink-red. Finally, touch the fish to ensure the flesh is firm and springs back when pressed.*" "*For crustaceans and molluscs, check that all parts are intact such as the head, shell and tentacles.*"

36. D

- The answer is located in the seventh sentence of section D.
  "*Remember that the fish should be placed in an airtight freezer bag, labelled and dated.*"
- A and B are incorrect as they refer to how it should be carried home, not how it should be stored at home.
- C is incorrect as seafood should be stored in the 'freezer' not the 'fridge' for 3-6 months.

37. F

- The answer is located in the fourth sentence.
  "*Seafood is also higher in protein compared to meat and chicken as well as high in iodine, zinc, potassium, phosphorus and Vitamin B.*"

38. D

- The answer is located in the seventh sentence.
  "*Remember that the fish should be placed in an airtight freezer bag, labelled and dated.*"

39. G

- The answer is located in the sixth sentence.
  "*Although we now have fish farms that supply a great amount of seafood, their small, enclosed spaces often mean the water becomes unacceptably polluted, on top of doing irreparable damage to the coastline where they are built.*"

40. E

- The answer is located in the second sentence.
  "*This procedure is best done in a sink or outside as scales are prone to fly off in all directions.*"





PRECISE READING

附录

APPENDIX



Key Vocabulary
重点词汇

A

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
above suspicion	28	/əˋbʌv səˋspɪʃən/	phrase	无可怀疑；不让人怀疑
■ In the hunt for news, it is the reporter's duty to be upfront and above suspicion.				
academic transcript	176	/ˌækəˋdemɪk ˋtrænskrɪpt/	phrase	成绩单
■ Both forms are sent to Shafston for processing—academic transcripts from prior study are required.				
account for	20	/əˋkaunt fər/	phrase	占…比例
■ It is estimated that a pulse reading traditionally accounts for up to 30% of a TCM diagnosis, which is quite surprising to many Westerners.				
accountable for	29	/əˋkauntəbl fər/	phrase	说明；对…负有责任
■ At times, news correspondents must summon their courage to help to give a voice to the voiceless and hold the powerful accountable for their actions.				
accrue	154	/əˋkru:/	verb	增大；增多
■ The health care costs that are accrued by people developing such conditions as acute respiratory problems, asthma and cancer-related illnesses amount to US$60 billion every year.				
activist group	61	/ˋæktəvəst gru:p/	phrase	激进团体
■ Reports from activist group PAN (Pesticide Action Network) suggest the real figures are actually much higher, possibly accounting for over 1 million deaths and 3 million acute poisonings.				
acute	61	/əˋkju:t/	adjective	严重的；急性的
■ Deaths due to accidental poisoning are modestly estimated at 20,000 people annually, with over 1 million people suffering long-term acute poisonings every year.				



adept 183 /ˈædept/ adjective 熟练的；内行的

- For those who love their seafood but are not adept at choosing high-grade fish, there is help to be found.

adorn 76 /əˈdɔːn/ verb 装饰；使生色

- People have been adorning themselves with jewels for thousands of years, and to this day, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, pearls and the like are still making their way down catwalks, into the hippest fashion magazines, and onto the clothes and accessories of the rich and famous.

advent 34 /ˈædvent/ noun 出现；来临

- Interest in the development of knowledge economies has grown ever since the advent of the Internet, globalisation and the fact that over 70 per cent of the workforce in developed economies is information workers.

adverse effects 29 /ˈædvɜːs ɪˈfekts/ phrase 反面效果；不利的影响

- Any stories that may have adverse effects on the subjects should be run with compassion.

advocate 29 /ˈædvəkeɪt/ verb 拥护；提倡；主张

- The advocating or endorsement of a political candidate, especially by a political correspondent, would be grossly unjustifiable behaviour.

aerodynamic 155 /ˌeərəʊdaɪˈnæmɪk/ adjective 空气动力学的

- This minimal reliance on gas, along with the hybrid's light weight and aerodynamic design means there is a major boost in fuel efficiency and a massive reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases.

aftermath 100 /ˈɑːftəmæθ/ noun 结果；后果

- It became more apparent in the aftermath of Katrina that the Bush Administration was more concerned about its political agenda than the welfare of the country's citizens.

ahead of the pack 34 /əˈhed əv ðə pæk/ phrase 遥遥领先

- Although the US is still ahead of the pack in research and discovery, its advantage is rapidly eroding.



air one's views 127 /ˈeə wʌnz vjuːz/ phrase 公开表达意见

▪ Yung Ho Chang, one of China's most prominent architects and head of the architecture department in MIT, aired his views on Chinese architecture in an interview with *Business Week* magazine.

airbrushing 88 /ˈeərbrʌʃɪŋ/ noun 用喷笔修整(照片)

▪ We will never look as good as the ravishing women in magazines and hunky men in movies, and for some very good reasons; they use body doubles in movies, airbrushing after photo shoots and have their own personal trainers, make-up artists and hairdressers.

alarming 127 /əˈlɑːmɪŋ/ adjective 惊人的；令人担忧的

▪ The cost to the environment and society due to this construction boom is even more alarming than the financial expense.

allegations of wrongdoing 28 /ˌæləˈgeɪʃənz əv ˈrɒŋˌduːɪŋ/ phrase 对不法勾当的指控

▪ It is expected that subjects be given the chance to respond to allegations of wrongdoing.

alleviate 115 /əˈliːvieɪt/ verb 减轻；缓和

▪ OLPC hopes that this project will revolutionise the way we educate the world's children. But is it the magic bullet that will alleviate poverty?

allocate 154 /ˈæləkeɪt/ verb 拨出(款项等)

▪ Crops lose their yield as a result of the pollution and the government allocates huge amounts of financial resources to build and maintain roads.

alluring 179 /əˈljuərɪŋ/ adjective 诱人的

▪ What makes the Liu family's design so compelling is that it draws on the simplicity and natural beauty of the Ming Dynasty to make each piece functional, alluring and a perfect compliment to modern living.

analysis / analyse 21 /əˈnæləsəs/ /ˈænəlaɪz/ noun / verb 分析

▪ There are 3 positions on the wrist which are used for analysis: the front, middle and rear positions, which are analysed at 3 different levels: superficial, middle and deep.

ancient 20 /ˈeɪnʃənt/ adjective 古老的

▪ It is therefore worth taking a closer look at how illnesses are identified using this ancient medical skill, which dates back more than 2,000 years.



anonymous	28	/əˋnɒnɪməs/	adjective	不署名的；不知名的

■ The former could state that they are visiting for business or travel purposes while the latter could make a reservation under an anonymous name.

apex	126	/ˊeɪpeks/	noun	顶点；最高点

■ A rectangular cut-out at the building's apex was devised to withstand high winds and to accommodate the world's highest outdoor observation deck set on the 100th floor.

appalling	62	/əˋpɔːlɪŋ/	adjective	骇人听闻的；极坏的

■ Ethical treatment of workers also has hit rock bottom in Uzbekistan due to its totalitarian government, which threatens its citizens with beatings and land seizures if they cannot accept the appalling work conditions.

appeal to	62	/əˋpiːl tə/	phrase	呼吁；恳求

■ If the cotton was not produced organically, appeal to designers to change their ways or find a brand which exclusively uses organic cotton.

archaeological	127	/ˌɑːkiəˋlɒdʒɪkəl/	adjective	考古学的

■ Companies operate 24/7 and bulldoze over anything in their path, including dinosaur bones, ancient inscriptions on stones among other things of archaeological significance.

aroma	183	/əˋrəumə/	noun	香味；氛围

■ The product should exude a pleasant fresh sea aroma.

arrogance	30	/ˊærəgəns/	noun	傲慢；目中无人

■ Journalists are obliged to show good taste by avoiding arrogance and pandering to lurid curiosity.

artefact	179	/ˊɑːtɪfækt/	noun	工艺品

■ Originally collectors and restorers of Chinese antique furniture and precious artefacts from the Ming and Qing dynasties, the family business has evolved to design and develop contemporary furniture.

arthritis	185	/ɑːˋθraɪtɪs/	noun	关节炎

■ Research is also being carried out to substantiate on how it fights cancers and rheumatoid arthritis.

artificial	126	/ˌɑːtəˋfɪʃəl/	adjective	人造的

■ Miniature cities are popping up at rapid speed complete with artificial lakes, shopping centres, hospitals, cinemas, hotels and parks.



as opposed to | 22 | /əz ə`pəuzd tə/ | phrase | 相较于

- Women have stronger right pulses than their left, as opposed to men where the opposite is true.

ascertain | 166 | /ˌæsə`teɪn/ | verb | 确定；查明

- The force and direction of a blow can also be ascertained by examining blood smears on walls or floors.

asthma | 154 | /`æsmə/ | noun | 哮喘(病)

- The health care costs that are accrued by people developing such conditions as acute respiratory problems, asthma and cancer-related illnesses amount to US$60 billion every year.

astronomical | 127 | /ˌæstrə`nɒmɪkəl/ | adjective | 天文数字的

- The price of these buildings is obviously astronomical.

at large | 100 | /ət lɑ:dʒ/ | phrase | 就一般而言

- A closer look at these factors reveals that some disasters often get overlooked by the public at large.

attribute to | 61 | /ə`trɪbju:t tə/ | phrase | 归因于；认为是…的结果

- Over 200,000 suicides per year can be directly attributed to debt caused by pesticides.

B

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
bacterium	87	/bæk`tɪəriəm/	noun	细菌
▪ Botox is, in fact, a poison derived from the bacterium 'Clostridium Botulinum' which causes 'Botulism', a severe form of food poisoning.				
(the) best of both worlds	155	/best əv bəuθ wɜ:ldz/	phrase	两全其美；各取所长
▪ A parallel hybrid basically has the best of both worlds; it has a fuel tank to propel the engine and batteries for the electric motor.				



bestow | 114 | /bɪˋstəʊ/ | verb | 给予；赠给；授予

- It will ultimately bestow upon those people less fortunate than us knowledge that will significantly impact their lives.

biased | 29 | /ˊbaɪəst/ | adjective | 有偏见的

- The imposing of cultural and political points-of-view on the air could cause an organisation to be seen as politically biased.

bladder | 21 | /ˊblædər/ | noun | 膀胱

- On the left wrist, the front position focuses on the condition of the heart and small intestine, the middle position concentrates on the functions of the liver and gall bladder and the rear position indicates the status of the kidney and bladder.

bleak | 87 | /bli:k/ | adjective | 暗淡的；阴冷的

- The outlook is bleak if you are a rich female in the UK.

blood clot | 185 | /blʌd klɒt/ | phrase | 血块

- Omega 3 is derived from the fat in fish and can help prevent blood clots, reduce the risk of heart disease, and prevent asthma in children and diabetes.

blood-line | 179 | /ˊblʌdlaɪn/ | noun | 血脉；血统

- The Liu family, founders of Eastern Empire Furniture, have their roots firmly placed in the People's Republic of China and have over three generations of furniture trading in their blood-line.

boost the economy | 61 | /bu:st ðə ɪˋkɒnəmi/ | phrase | 促进经济

- In order to boost the economy or line the pockets of greedy politicians, governments try to sweep the issue under the rug.

boycott | 62 | /ˊbɔɪkɒt/ | verb | 抵制；排斥

- If the country has a poor labour rights record, boycott that particular brand.

breach | 30 | /bri:tʃ/ | noun | 造反；破坏

- Readers/viewers should be encouraged to express their views and grievances on what they believe have been breaches of ethical conduct by members of the media community.

bring something to the forefront | 155 | /brɪŋ ˋsʌmθɪŋ tə ðə ˋfɔ:frʌnt/ | phrase | 将…置于首要地位

- These environmental concerns and ever increasing oil prices has brought the idea of hybrids back to the forefront over the past few years.



bruising	87	/ˈbruːzɪŋ/	noun	伤痕；擦伤

■ Side effects of silicone injections can include discolouration of the surrounding tissues, movement of the silicone to other parts of the body, and bruising.

(the) bubble bursts	127	/ˈbʌbl bɜːsts/	phrase	(大好前景)破灭

■ In regard to the economy, many fear that this real estate bubble will burst and have devastating effects.

budding	159	/ˈbʌdɪŋ/	adjective	崭露头角的

■ His advice for budding entrepreneurs is to get to the market as quickly as possible and develop a successful product, as this speaks louder than a business plan, and remember that happy customers are better at marketing than you are.

C

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
call for	29	/kɔːl fər/	phrase	需要；要求；呼吁

■ Reporting the news calls for the media to be honest and fair on all accounts.

carve	76	/kɑːv/	verb	雕刻；切(开)

■ Even to this day, the Maoris of New Zealand still carve weapons and cult instruments out of jade.

cash in on (sth)	160	/kæʃ ɪn ɒn/	phrase	(靠不正当手段)获利

■ The industry you are in also contributes to your chances of cashing in on your bright idea.

catch	114	/kætʃ/	noun	困难

■ The only catch is that the governments of the developing countries need to pay upfront before Quanta can begin production.

catwalk	76	/ˈkætwɔːk/	noun	T型台

■ People have been adorning themselves with jewels for thousands of years, and to this day, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, pearls and the like are still making their way down catwalks, into the hippest fashion magazines, and onto the clothes and accessories of the rich and famous.



characterise	34	/ˈkærɪktəraɪz/	verb	以…为特征；以…为典型

■ The global economy is currently experiencing a transition from being heavily focused on labour and capital, which characterised the industrial economy of the 20th century, to one based on knowledge and information.

cholesterol	184	/kəˋlestərɒl/	noun	胆固醇

■ By eating seafood regularly, you can lower your cholesterol and reduce the risk of heart disease.

civic	127	/ˈsɪvɪk/	adjective	城市的；市民的

■ They do provide a city with an iconic image, but they have little civic significance and will not affect everyday people's lives.

claim the life of	29	/kleɪm ðə laɪf əv/	phrase	夺走(某人的)性命

■ There is nothing worse than seeing a live broadcast of grief-stricken victims, especially if the incident claimed the lives of victims' loved ones.

climb the corporate ladder	159	/klaɪm ðə ˋkɔːpərət ˋlædər/	phrase	在企业组织中逐步晋升

■ More and more young business-minded people are turning their backs on the corporate world and the safer path of climbing the corporate ladder and setting their eyes on the riskier but more creative and lucrative challenge of being an entrepreneur.

code of ethics	28	/kəud əv ˋeθɪks/	phrase	道德准则

■ Doctors, lawyers and accountants all need to follow a code of ethics and need a license in order to practise, so why should it be any different for those working at a newspaper or TV station?

collide	101	/kəˋlaɪd/	verb	互撞；猛撞

■ The area affected looks at the epicentre—the point that overhangs the earthquake's root—and the fault lines—the area where the earth's tectonic plates collide.

combat	88	/ˈkɒmbæt/	verb	抑制；阻止

■ Bad breath can be combated by visiting the dentist twice a year for a check-up, brushing twice a day, rinsing with mouthwash and using dental floss.

compassion	29	/kəmˋpæʃən/	noun	同情；怜悯

■ Any stories that may have adverse effects on the subjects should be run with compassion.

compelling 179 /kəm`pelɪŋ/ adjective 引人注目的；令人信服的

- What makes the Liu family's design so compelling is that it draws on the simplicity and natural beauty of the Ming Dynasty to make each piece functional, alluring and a perfect compliment to modern living.

competitive edge 34 /kəm`petətɪv edʒ/ phrase 竞争优势

- In other words, knowing the facts, principles, skills and people who can provide innovation ultimately provides a competitive edge.

compliment 179 /`kɒmplɪmənt/ noun 赞扬；敬意；问候

- What makes the Liu family's design so compelling is that it draws on the simplicity and natural beauty of the Ming Dynasty to make each piece functional, alluring and a perfect compliment to modern living.

compromise 30 /`kɒmprəmaɪz/ verb 折中；妥协；让步

- Special treatment or kickbacks offered by parties with vested interests should not be accepted, as it compromises journalistic integrity.

computer hacking 28 /kəm`pju:tə `hækɪŋ/ phrase 电脑入侵

- Obviously any illegal acts, such as breaking into buildings, phone tapping and computer hacking are not permissible under any circumstances.

computer savvy 115 /kəm`pju:tə `sævi/ phrase 具备电脑知识和能力

- The Navajo people are also receiving a college education through distance learning and are now computer savvy enough to sell their arts and crafts online at overstock. com to earn a decent living.

confidential 174 /ˌkɒnfɪ`denʃəl/ adjective 秘密的；机密的

- Keep confidential materials out of the wrong hands by disposing of them confidently and efficiently with this high-speed all-purpose document shredder, featuring a 20-inch entry width that easily handles virtually all office documents.

conflict of interest 30 /`kɒnflɪkt əv `ɪntrəst/ phrase 利益冲突

- A business/finance editor who has a high flying business executive on Wall Street as a brother would find it in his best interests not to write about his brother, due to a possible conflict of interest.



consecutive	88	/kən`sekjutɪv/	adjective	连续不断的

■ Smelly feet can be avoided by washing regularly, keeping your feet dry, letting them breathe and not wearing the same shoes on consecutive days.

consolation	114	/ˌkɒnsə`leɪʃən/	noun	安抚；慰藉

■ As a consolation, users will be able to use 512 MB flash memory cards and are provided with 4 USB ports.

constitute	61	/`kɒnstɪtjuːt/	verb	组成；构成

■ The textile & garment sector relies heavily on the production of cotton, which constitutes 10% of the world's agriculture.

construction boom	126	/kən`strʌkʃən buːm/	phrase	建筑热潮

■ Statistics aside, this population shift is the prime stimulus for the construction boom that China has been experiencing over the past few years.

contaminated	61	/kən`tæmɪneɪtɪd/	adjective	被污染的

■ Within minutes of consuming some of the contaminated water, the kids had extreme headaches and convulsions.

contract	62	/kən`trækt/	verb	感染；签约

■ Others head to metropolitan areas in search of jobs and all too often end up contracting AIDS, which they then bring back to the countryside when they periodically return home.

contrary to popular belief	154	/`kɒntrəri tə `pɒpjulər bɪ`liːf/	phrase	与大众的看法相抵触

■ Contrary to popular belief, hybrids are not new technology; they have been around for well over a century.

controversial	29	/ˌkɒntrə`vɜːʃəl/	adjective	引起争议的；有争议的

■ It is vital for the media to try to minimise the harm done to any parties involved in a controversial story.

convene	101	/kən`viːn/	verb	聚集；集合

■ Many believe that this gesture was mainly due to the US officials hoping for a favourable image at the G8 world summit, which was being convened around the same time.



convert	173	/kən`vɜːt/	verb	转变

- It also provides software that can be used to easily convert documents and grids into high-quality .jpg images with one click in order to load easily onto most industry standard USB flash drives.

convulsion	61	/kən`vʌlʃən/	noun	抽搐

- Within minutes of consuming some of the contaminated water, the kids had extreme headaches and convulsions.

correspondent	29	/ˌkɒrɪ`spɒndənt/	noun	通信者；新闻记者；特派员

- The advocating or endorsement of a political candidate, especially by a political correspondent, would be grossly unjustifiable behaviour.

corrupt	61	/kə`rʌpt/	adjective	腐败的；邪恶的

- Corrupt government officials of Uzbekistan embezzle billions of dollars from the one million tonnes of cotton fibre the country produces for the international market.

counterpart	35	/ˋkauntəpɑːt/	noun	地位、职务相当的人(物)

- In terms of education, East Asian countries outperform or are significantly narrowing the gap with their US counterparts.

credit	176	/ˋkredɪt/	noun	学分；赊购；信用

- These arrangements provide international students who graduate with Shafston Diplomas an opportunity to continue their studies in related university bachelor degree programmes with, in many cases, a full year of academic credit.

critic	28	/ˋkrɪtɪk/	noun	评论家；批评家

- Exceptions include journalists who seek to enter a country which denies entry of the news media, or a movie/restaurant reporter who makes a reservation at a venue which does not permit critics.

critically ill	21	/ˋkrɪtɪkli ɪl/	phrase	病危

- Chinese doctors hopefully would rarely come across a scattered pulse which is irregular and hardly perceptible, a sign that a patient is critically ill and nearing death.

culinary	183	/ˋkʌlɪnəri/	adjective	烹饪(用)的；厨房的

- Such markets are often reserved for the culinary experts and seafood wholesalers who know exactly what they are looking for and can easily make a distinction between high quality fresh fish and those of inferior quality.



culminate	114	/ˋkʌlmɪneɪt/	verb	达到…的高峰；告终

■ In developing nations, schools are few and far between, teachers are nowhere to be seen, books are worn and torn and illiteracy rates are high. These all culminate in the widening of the gap between the rich and the poor.

curriculum	115	/kəˋrɪkjuləm/	noun	课程

■ In Kenya, the African Medical and Research Foundation teamed up with Accenture to bring 2,000 nurses up to diploma certification with an e-learning curriculum.

D

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
dagger	76	/ˋdægər/	noun	短剑；故意

■ Turkish sultans also had their jewelry, writing implements and daggers decorated lavishly with emeralds.

deceptive	28	/dɪˋseptɪv/	adjective	欺骗的；虚伪的；误导的

■ Although some laws allow subjects to be videotaped without their prior knowledge, this practice is clearly deceptive.

decipher	165	/dɪˋsaɪfər/	verb	解开(疑团)；破译(密码)

■ They are so skilful that they can decipher obliterated or erased writing, burned or charred documents, and even detect alterations.

deficiency	22	/dɪˋfɪʃənsi/	noun	缺乏；不足

■ The basic form of a patient's pulse will be able to tell a doctor whether the function being observed is at the body's surface or interior, whether it is hot or cold in nature, and whether an excess or deficiency in that particular function exists.

dental floss	88	/ˋdentl flɒs/	phrase	洁牙线

■ Bad breath can be combated by visiting the dentist twice a year for a check-up, brushing twice a day, rinsing with mouthwash and using dental floss.

deny	28	/dɪˋnaɪ/	verb	拒绝给予；否定

■ Exceptions include journalists who seek to enter a country which denies entry of the news media, or a movie/restaurant reporter who makes a reservation at a venue which does not permit critics.



deplorable	62	/dɪˋplɔːrəbəl/	adjective	糟透的；可悲的

- Even more deplorable is the fact that all of the native fish species have disappeared from the Sea's waters and 40,000 square kilometres of seabed lie exposed.

derive from	87	/dɪˋraɪv frəm/	phrase	从…得到；来自于

- Botox is, in fact, a poison derived from the bacterium 'Clostridium Botulinum' which causes 'Botulism', a severe form of food poisoning.

desensitise	100	/diːˋsensɪtaɪz/	verb	使无动于衷；使麻木

- Tragedies which unfold over many years do not get covered as much, because the media believes that the audience has already been desensitised to the event.

detect	165	/dɪˋtekt/	verb	发现；察觉

- They are so skilful that they can decipher obliterated or erased writing, burned or charred documents, and even detect alterations.

determine	164	/dɪˋtɜːmɪn/	verb	推断出；确定

- Unlike forensic anthropologists, forensic document examiners can not determine the age or gender of a writer.

deterrent	170	/dɪˋterənt/	noun	制止物

- Spraying the tubing with vinegar or bitter apple spray will act as an extra deterrent to your rabbit.

devise	126	/dɪˋvaɪz/	verb	设计；发明；想出

- A rectangular cut-out at the building's apex was devised to withstand high winds and to accommodate the world's highest outdoor observation deck set on the 100th floor.

diabetes	185	/ˌdaɪəˋbiːtiːz/	noun	糖尿病

- Omega 3 is derived from the fat in fish and can help prevent blood clots, reduce the risk of heart disease, and prevent asthma in children and diabetes.

diabolical	62	/ˌdaɪəˋbɒlɪkəl/	adjective	糟透的；恶魔似的

- Pesticides are diabolical in their own right in terms of their effect on the environment; cotton farming is responsible for the destruction of entire ecosystems.

diadem	76	/ˋdaɪədem/	noun	王冠；冕；花冠

- Empress Farah had her diadem adorned with the stones.



Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
diagnosis	20	/ˌdaɪəg ˋnəusɪs/	noun	诊断；调查分析

- The examination of the pulse is a subtle skill in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM); however it provides a comprehensive diagnosis of the condition of practically the entire human body, from the more obvious heart rate to the condition of each internal organ.

Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
diminish	36	/dɪˋmɪnɪʃ/	verb	(使)减少；(使)降低

- The US and Europe, on the other hand, saw exports diminish by 13 per cent and 9 per cent respectively during the same period.

Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
disclose	28	/dɪsˋkləuz/	verb	公开；揭露；透露

- Whenever possible, journalists have the obligation to disclose their identity.

Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
discontent	87	/ˌdɪskənˋtent/	noun	不满足；不愉快

- Wealthy individuals and people who live in developed countries, especially Europe, are more susceptible to these feelings of discontent.

Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
displace	100	/dɪsˋpleɪs/	verb	迫使(人)离开；取代

- The hurricane caused an estimated $100 billion in damage and displaced more than 100,000 people.

Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
dispose	174	/dɪˋspəuz/	verb	丢弃；处理

- Keep confidential materials out of the wrong hands by disposing of them confidently and efficiently with this high-speed all-purpose document shredder.

Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
distort	29	/dɪˋstɔːt/	verb	曲解；使变形

- All too often headlines, video, photos, etc are oversimplified, distorted or shown out of context.

Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
divert	101	/daɪˋvɜːt/	verb	使转换用途；使转向

- Bush's advisors were warned years earlier that such a disaster was ominous yet they diverted previously allocated funding to other projects.

Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
dormant	155	/ˈdɔːmənt/	adjective	停止活动的；休眠的

- As previously mentioned, a hybrid's gas engine is only used when turning on the ignition and when travelling at higher speeds. The rest of the time, the engine remains dormant as it runs on electric or battery power.

Word	Frequency	Pronunciation	Part of speech	Chinese
dose	87	/dəus/	noun	一剂；一次

- Botox is used, however, in small doses to paralyse the muscles in the face.



driving force	126	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ fɔːs/	phrase	驱动力；推动力

▪ This unprecedented mass migration is the driving force behind tipping the demographics of world population distribution.

E

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义

Example Sentence 例句

earn a decent living	115	/ˌɜːn ə ˈdiːsənt ˈlɪvɪŋ/	phrase	赚取相当不错的利润

▪ The Navajo people are also receiving college education through distance learning and are now computer savvy enough to sell their arts and crafts online at overstock.com to earn a decent living.

eco-friendly	127	/ˌiːkəʊˈfrendli/	adjective	环保的；对自然环境无害的

▪ An eco-friendly project on a much grander scale is the world's first fully sustainable 'cosmopolis' which will be roughly three quarters the size of Manhattan.

ecosystem	62	/ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	noun	生态系统

▪ Pesticides are diabolical in their own right in terms of their effect on the environment; cotton farming is responsible for the destruction of entire ecosystems.

elapse	165	/ɪˈlæps/	verb	(时间)逝去；流逝

▪ Entomology, the study of the life cycles of insects, is used in forensic science to determine the amount of time that has elapsed after someone has died.

elixir of life	87	/ɪˈlɪksər əv laɪf/	phrase	长生不老药

▪ As the search for the elixir of life is by no means a new phenomenon, Botox has undoubtedly become popular.

embellish	179	/ɪmˈbelɪʃ/	verb	美化；修饰

▪ During the Qing Dynasty, furniture became more complex and intricate in design and was embellished with gold, silver, jade, and ivory.

embezzle	61	/ɪmˈbezəl/	verb	盗用；侵占

▪ Corrupt government officials of Uzbekistan embezzle billions of dollars from the one million tonnes of cotton fibre the country produces for the international market.



embody 77 /ɪm`bɒdi/ verb 体现(思想、原则)

- In present times, it symbolises the good, the beautiful and the precious while in the past it embodied the Confucian virtues of wisdom, justice, compassion, modesty and courage.

embrace 36 /ɪm`breɪs/ verb 欣然接受；拥抱

- The major obstacle to overcome for these two parties is their inability to measure the value of knowledge and information using traditional accounting methods, which encourages a reluctance to embrace a knowledge-based economy.

emission 155 /ɪ`mɪʃən/ noun 散发；发出

- This minimal reliance on gas, along with the hybrid's light weight and aerodynamic design means there is a major boost in fuel efficiency and a massive reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases.

endorsement 29 /ɪn`dɔːsmənt/ noun 赞同；签署

- The advocating or endorsement of a political candidate, especially by a political correspondent, would be grossly unjustifiable behaviour.

enforce 28 /ɪn`fɔːs/ verb 执行；迫使

- Although there is no regulatory body to enforce a code of ethics for journalists, there are certain points that media personnel should take into account when assessing whether or not they are behaving ethically.

engrave 76 /ɪn`greɪv/ verb 雕刻；使牢记

- In 1695, the 'Mogul Emerald' of India, one of the world's largest emeralds was discovered. One side was inscribed with prayers and the other engraved with floral ornaments.

enhancement 36 /ɪn`hɑːnsmənt/ noun 提高；增加；加强

- For private industry, the focus should no longer be on jobs created but rather looking to future knowledge-based industries and building the infrastructure for sustainable knowledge enhancement.

ensue 154 /ɪn`sjuː/ verb 接着发生；接踵而来

- In 1913 with the advent of the self-starting engine and the gas-powered Ford Model T coming off the production line in mass numbers, steam and electric cars disappeared for a good 50 years and environmental devastation ensued.



entitle	177	/ɪn`taɪtl/	verb	给…权利

▪ Students who satisfactorily complete the Shafston Diploma in International Business (DIB) or Diploma in Business Information Systems (DBIS) course requirements and who satisfy the University of Queensland (UQ) Faculty of Business Economics & Law (BEL) entry requirements will be entitled to apply for credits.

environmentally conscious	154	/ɪn͵vaɪrən`mentli `kɒnʃəs/	phrase	具环保意义的

▪ The automobile industry is beginning to listen to its more environmentally conscious consumers.

epicentre	101	/`epɪsentər/	noun	(地震或核爆炸的)震中

▪ The area affected looks at the epicentre—the point that overhangs the earthquake's root—and the fault lines—the area where the earth's tectonic plates collide.

erode	34	/ɪ`rəud/	verb	腐蚀；侵蚀

▪ Although the US is still ahead of the pack in research and discovery, its advantage is rapidly eroding.

eruption	100	/ɪ`rʌpʃən/	noun	爆发；突然发生

▪ Journalists flocked to the country in order to cover a story on the eruption of a volcano which killed fewer than 100 people.

esteemed	76	/ɪ`sti:md/	adjective	受尊重的；受敬重的

▪ Jade also shares a long and esteemed history stretching back 7,000 years.

exponential growth	35	/͵ekspə`nenʃəl grəuθ/	phrase	指数式的增长

▪ Knowledge creation has seen exponential growth in East Asian countries.

expose	30	/ɪk`spəuz/	verb	(令人震惊的事实的)公开报道；揭露

▪ Any unethical behaviour by a media organisation's employees or competitors should also be exposed.

exude	183	/ɪg`zju:d/	verb	散发；使渗出

▪ The product should exude a pleasant fresh sea aroma.



F

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
faint	88	/feɪnt/	verb	昏倒；昏厥
▪ Exercising and starving yourself till you faint is not only irrational and unhealthy; it's not attractive.				
fashion statement	76	/ˈfæʃən ˋsteɪtmənt/	phrase	时尚表现
▪ Gems, however, are more than just a fashion statement and an object of beauty; they are surrounded by myths, healing powers and emotions.				
fault line	101	/fɔːlt laɪn/	phrase	断层线
▪ The area affected looks at the epicentre—the point that overhangs the earthquake's root—and the fault lines—the area where the earth's tectonic plates collide.				
fetch	62	/fetʃ/	verb	售得；拿来
▪ Organic cotton can fetch up to a 20% premium on the market as compared to ordinary cotton due to its higher quality.				
fillet	184	/ˈfɪlɪt/	verb	将鱼切成片
▪ When the time comes to prepare the seafood smorgasbord, there is a simple technique for filleting fish such as Sea Bream.				
fishmonger	184	/ˈfɪʃ,mʌŋgər/	noun	鱼贩；鱼商
▪ Carry fish in an esky or cooler from the markets or ask the fishmonger to pack the catch with ice.				
flesh	183	/fleʃ/	noun	肉
▪ Touch the fish to ensure the flesh is firm and springs back when pressed.				
flock to	100	/flɒk tə/	phrase	聚集
▪ Journalists flocked to the country in order to cover a story on the eruption of a volcano which killed fewer than 100 people.				
follow in (sb's) footsteps	159	/ˈfɒləʊ ɪn ˋfʊtsteps/	phrase	跟随(某人的)脚步
▪ Entrepreneurs do not typically follow in the footsteps of other entrepreneurs.				



follow suit	62	/ˈfɒləʊ suːt/	phrase	照着做；仿效

■ The demand for organic food without chemicals and additives has already kicked off. There is no reason to suggest that the fashion industry can not follow suit.

for the sake of	28	/fər ðə seɪk əv/	phrase	为了…缘故

■ The question then arises—does anything go for the sake of 'free' press?

former	28	/ˈfɔːmər/	noun	(两者中的)前者

■ Exceptions include journalists who seek to enter a country which denies entry to the news media, or a movie/restaurant reporter who makes a reservation at a venue which does not permit critics. The former could state that they are visiting for business or travel purposes while the latter could make a reservation under an anonymous name.

fragile	156	/ˈfrædʒaɪl/	adjective	脆弱的；易损坏的

■ Leonardo DiCaprio rolled up to the Oscars in his Toyota Prius, and it's likely that his actions will have a positive effect on our fragile environment.

front-runner	34	/frʌntˋrʌnər/	noun	领先者；优势者

■ The 21st century may very well see the current front-runner be surpassed by the likes of China, Japan and South Korea or other emerging East Asian economies.

fruits of (sb's) labour	61	/fruːts əv ˋleɪbər/	phrase	辛苦工作的成果

■ Not surprisingly, these school children or other farmers do not see the fruits of their labour.

G

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				

gall bladder	21	/gɔːl ˋblædər/	phrase	胆囊

■ On the left wrist, the front position focuses on the condition of the heart and small intestine, the middle position concentrates on the functions of the liver and gall bladder and the rear position indicates the status of the kidney and bladder.

garment	61	/ˈgɑːmənt/	noun	(一件)衣服

■ The textile & garment sector is a multi-billion dollar industry that spans every continent across the globe.



get (sth) behind you	160	/get bɪˋhaɪnd jə/	phrase	有…的支持；有…作后盾

■ Business culture in the UK takes more of a 'but what if you fail?' attitude, with many of the opinion that you should get some experience under your belt first, get some money behind you and then consider the venture when you are a bit older.

get in on the act	160	/get ɪn ɒn ðə ækt/	phrase	(为了得到好处而)插手

■ Schools are getting in on the act. A one-week entrepreneurialism course is now part of the British high school curriculum.

get the show on the road	156	/get ðə ʃəʊ ɒn ðə rəud/	phrase	开始一项活动或旅程

■ Smart consumers who are looking at the road ahead agree that it's time to get this hybrid show on the road.

get (sth.) under your belt	160	/get ˋʌndər jɔː belt/	phrase	获得；达成

■ Business culture in the UK takes more of a 'but what if you fail?' attitude, with many of the opinion that you should get some experience under your belt first, get some money behind you and then consider the venture when you are a bit older.

good luck charm	77	/gud lʌk tʃɑːm/	phrase	幸运符；护身符

■ These days it is more popular to refer to turquoise as a good luck charm.

good taste	29	/gud teɪst/	phrase	好品味

■ Journalists are obliged to show good taste by avoiding arrogance and pandering to lurid curiosity.

grief-stricken	29	/griːfˋstrɪkən/	adjective	极为悲伤的

■ There is nothing worse than seeing a live broadcast of grief-stricken victims, especially if the incident claimed the lives of victims' loved ones.

groom	88	/gruːm/	verb	修饰；打扮(自己)

■ Grooming can also make you feel better about yourself and increase your confidence.

grossly	29	/ˋgrəusli/	adverb	非常(差)地

■ The advocating or endorsement of a political candidate, especially by a political correspondent, would be grossly unjustifiable behaviour.



H

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
head to	62	/hed tə/	phrase	朝…前进
■ Others head to metropolitan areas in search of jobs and all too often end up contracting AIDS, which they then bring back to the countryside when they periodically return home.				
herb	170	/hɜ:b/	noun	药草；芳草
■ Some herbs such as oregano or basil leaves may cause diarrhoea.				
high flying executive	30	/haɪ ˋflaɪɪŋ ɪgˋzekjʊtɪv/	phrase	飞黄腾达的经理人
■ A business/finance editor who has a high flying business executive on Wall Street as a brother would find it in his best interests not to write about his brother, due to a possible conflict of interest.				
high-profile story	101	/haɪ ˋprəʊfaɪl ˋstɔri/	phrase	引人注目的事件
■ Media organisations, including the reputable *New York Times* and *Wall Street Journal*, have run high-profile stories on 'class' in American society, criticising the Bush Administration for its appalling Hurricane Katrina relief efforts, especially because the majority of residents displaced by Katrina were black.				
hit rock bottom	62	/hɪt rɒk ˋbɒtəm/	phrase	到达底线
■ Ethical treatment of workers also has hit rock bottom in Uzbekistan due to its totalitarian government, which threatens its citizens with beatings and land seizures if they cannot accept the appalling work conditions.				
honourable	29	/ˋɒnərəbəl/	adjective	光荣的；高尚的
■ This is sensationalist reporting, which should be considered unacceptable behaviour for honourable media organisations.				
(a) host of	126	/həʊst əv/	quantifier	大量；许多
■ A host of world leading architects have been hired with the specific aim of designing innovative buildings that will stand out among the crowds of people, cars and other structures.				



hunt	28	/hʌnt/	noun	搜寻

■ In the hunt for news, it is the reporter's duty to be upfront and above suspicion.

hurdle	115	/ˈhɜːdl/	noun	障碍；困难

■ The computer is cost-effective and functional, but another hurdle is how to make the technology accessible to every child in every nation.

I

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
iconic	127	/aɪˋkɒnɪk/	adjective	图示的

■ They do provide a city with an iconic image but they have little civic significance and will not affect everyday people's lives.

ignition	155	/ɪgˋnɪʃən/	noun	点火开关

■ As previously mentioned, a hybrid's gas engine is only used when turning on the ignition and when travelling at higher speeds.

illiteracy	114	/ɪˋlɪtərɪsi/	noun	文盲；未受教育

■ In developing nations, schools are few and far between, teachers are nowhere to be seen, books are worn and torn and illiteracy rates are high.

impose	29	/ɪmˋpəuz/	verb	把…强加于；征(税)

■ The imposing of cultural and political points-of-view on the air could cause an organisation to be seen as politically biased.

in the vicinity	114	/ɪn ðə vəˋsɪnəti/	phrase	附近；邻近(地区)

■ There will be a 500MHz processor, 128 MB of DRAM and wireless broadband which will enable users to talk to other laptops in their vicinity.

incentive	155	/ɪnˋsentɪv/	noun	奖励；刺激

■ Other advantages include lower maintenance costs, tax incentives, and higher resale values.

incessant	87	/ɪnˋsesənt/	adjective	持续不断的；连续的

■ The incessant images in the media of women of great beauty and men of rugged and striking looks have many of us wondering what we should do about our bodies and appearance.



incident	29	/ˊɪnsɪdənt/	noun	发生的事；意外；事件

■ There is nothing worse than seeing a live broadcast of grief-stricken victims, especially if the incident claimed the lives of victims' loved ones.

incur	30	/ɪnˋkɜːr/	verb	产生（开销）；招致；遭到

■ Journalists must insist on having their company pay for any expenses they may incur while on the job, including lunch/dinner bills.

indicative	22	/ɪnˋdɪkətɪv/	adjective	指示的；暗示的

■ More commonly observed pulse categories include the rapid pulse, which increases in frequency (more than 90 beats per minute) and may be indicative of a fever, or the tense pulse, which feels like a stretched cord, and may suggest that the patient has a cold or is suffering from pain.

inferior	183	/ɪnˋfɪəriər/	adjective	（较）差的；次于……的

■ Such markets are often reserved for culinary experts and seafood wholesalers who know exactly what they are looking for and can easily make a distinction between high quality fresh fish and those of inferior quality.

infrastructure	36	/ˊɪnfrəˌstrʌktʃər/	noun	基础设施；基础结构

■ For private industry, the focus should no longer be on jobs created but rather looking to future knowledge-based industries and building the infrastructure for sustainable knowledge enhancement.

inhumane	62	/ˌɪnhjuːˋmeɪn/	adjective	无人性的；不人道的

■ Unfortunately, children as young as seven are subject to inhumane treatment.

initiative	114	/ɪˋnɪʃətɪv/	noun	提议；进取心

■ Negroponte's goal is 'to provide children around the world with new opportunities to explore, experiment and express themselves' through a project he calls the One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) initiative.

innovation	34	/ˌɪnəˋveɪʃən/	noun	创新；新观念；新方法

■ Knowing the facts, principles, skills and people who can provide innovation ultimately provides a competitive edge.

inscribe	76	/ɪnˋskraɪb/	verb	刻上；写上

■ In 1695, the 'Mogul Emerald' of India, one of the world's largest emeralds was discovered. One side was inscribed with prayers and the other engraved with floral ornaments.



insist	30	/ɪn`sɪst/	verb	坚持；主张

- Journalists must insist on having their company pay for any expenses they may incur while on the job, including lunch/dinner bills.

inspiration	126	/ˌɪnspə`reɪʃən/	noun	灵感；鼓舞人心的事或物

- Some other designs draw on nature for inspiration and are more environmentally friendly.

intact	184	/ɪn`tækt/	adjective	完整无缺的；未受损伤的

- For crustaceans and molluscs, also check that all parts are intact such as the head, shell and tentacles.

integrity	30	/ɪn`tegrɪti/	noun	正直；诚实

- Special treatment or kickbacks offered by parties with vested interests should not be accepted, as it compromises journalistic integrity.

intestine	21	/ɪn`testɪn/	noun	肠

- On the left wrist, the front position focuses on the condition of the heart and small intestine.

intricate	179	/`ɪntrɪkɪt/	adjective	错综复杂的；难解的

- During the Qing Dynasty, furniture became more complex and intricate in design and was embellished with gold, silver, jade, and ivory.

irrational	88	/ɪ`ræʃənəl/	adjective	失去理性的；不合理的

- Exercising and starving yourself till you faint is not only irrational and unhealthy; it's not attractive.

irreparable	185	/ɪ`repərəbəl/	adjective	不能修复的；无法补救的

- Although we now have fish farms to supply a great amount of seafood, their small, enclosed spaces often mean the water becomes unacceptably polluted, on top of doing irreparable damage to the coastline when they are built.

isolation	115	/ˌaɪsə`leɪʃən/	noun	孤立；隔离

- Meles Zenawi, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, says his country is too poor not to invest in information and communications technology, and that this programme will be the fastest way to end their isolation.



K

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
kick off	62	/kɪk ɒf/	phrase	开始
■ The demand for organic food without chemicals and additives has already kicked off.				
kidney	21	/ˈkɪdni/	noun	肾脏
■ On the left wrist, the front position focuses on the condition of the heart and small intestine, the middle position concentrates on the functions of the liver and gall bladder and the rear position indicates the status of the kidney and bladder.				

L

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
lacklustre	100	/ˈlækˌlʌstər/	adjective	毫无生气的；枯燥乏味的
■ The lacklustre action of the Bush Administration after Hurricane Katrina ravished America's southern states proved that this was a misconception.				
latter	28	/ˈlætər/	noun	（两者中的）后者
■ Exceptions include journalists who seek to enter a country which denies entry to the news media, or a movie/restaurant reporter who makes a reservation at a venue which does not permit critics. The former could state that they are visiting for business or travel purposes while the latter could make a reservation under an anonymous name.				
lavishly	76	/ˈlævɪʃli/	adverb	大量地；过度地
■ Turkish sultans also had their jewelry, writing implements and daggers decorated lavishly with emeralds.				
lay formal charges	29	/leɪ ˋfɔːml ˋtʃɑːdʒɪz/	phrase	提出正式的罪名
■ When reporting on criminal activity, the naming of criminal suspects should be avoided until formal charges have been laid.				
lean	184	/liːn/	adjective	（肉）少脂肪的；瘦的
■ On average, seafood contains less than 2% fat and has lower cholesterol than even the leanest of meats or chicken.				



lend to	114	/lend tə/	phrase	使适用于；借出

■ The laptops will use a Linux based system, not just because it's free, unlike the pricey alternative of Windows, but its simplicity also lends itself to this project.

line the pockets	61	/laɪn ðə ˋpɒkɪts/	phrase	为…牟利；中饱私囊

■ In order to boost the economy or line the pockets of greedy politicians, governments try to sweep the issue under the rug.

liver	21	/ˈlɪvər/	noun	肝脏

■ On the left wrist, the front position focuses on the condition of the heart and small intestine, the middle position concentrates on the functions of the liver and gall bladder and the rear position indicates the status of the kidney and bladder.

lucrative	159	/ˈlu:krətɪv/	adjective	获利多的；赚钱的

■ More and more young business-minded people are turning their backs on the corporate world and the safer path of climbing the corporate ladder and setting their eyes on the riskier but more creative and lucrative challenge of being an entrepreneur.

lung	21	/lʌŋ/	noun	肺

■ The lungs and large intestine are the centre of attention in the front position on the right wrist.

lurid	30	/ˈluərɪd/	adjective	可怕的；骇人听闻的

■ Journalists are obliged to show good taste by avoiding arrogance and pandering to lurid curiosity.

lustrous	183	/ˈlʌstrəs/	adjective	光亮的；有光泽的

■ In terms of appearance, look for skin and scales that are bright and lustrous and gills that are bright pink-red.

M

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
magic bullet	115	/ˈmædʒɪk ˋbʊlɪt/	phrase	特效药

■ OLPC hopes that this project will revolutionise the way we educate the world's children. But is it the magic bullet that will alleviate poverty?



magma	101	/ˈmægmə/	noun	岩浆

▪ Volcanoes are measured by the amount of gas in the magma and the viscosity of the magma.

make it big	160	/meɪk ɪt bɪg/	phrase	成功；出人头地

▪ Geography also seems to play a part in the likelihood of an entrepreneur making it big on his or her own.

malnutrition	100	/ˌmælnju ˋtrɪʃən/	noun	营养不良

▪ Since 1998, it is estimated that over 3.8 million people have died as a direct result of war, disease and malnutrition.

marvel	126	/ˈmɑːvəl/	noun	令人惊奇的事物；奇妙的事物

▪ Another planned architectural marvel will be the world's tallest building in 2008.

medieval	164	/ˌmediˋiːvəl/	adjective	中世纪的；中古时代的

▪ The police force has come a long way since the medieval days when suspected criminals were thrown into rivers to determine whether they were guilty or not.

megalopolis	126	/ˌmegəˋlɒpəlɪs/	noun	大都会区

▪ Every year, 8.5 million people make the move from their rural homes to one of over 90 megalopolises in China.

mere	35	/mɪr/	adjective	仅仅；只不过

▪ Japan's publishing shot up by 67 per cent while America's published works increased by a mere 13 per cent.

meteorologist	101	/ˌmiːtiə ˋrɒlədʒist/	noun	气象学家

▪ Meteorologists researching hurricanes, typhoons and cyclones take readings of the wind speed, travel speed and storm surge—the amount by which the sea's surface rises—which can be up to 4 metres.

metropolitan area	62	/ˌmetrəˋpɒlɪtən ˋeəriə/	phrase	大城市区域

▪ Others head to metropolitan areas in search of jobs and all too often end up contracting AIDS, which they then bring back to the countryside when they periodically return home.



migraine	21	/ˈmiːgreɪn/	noun	偏头痛

■ If the patient's pulse feels harder or tighter than normal and is more superficial and pounding, it may result in his/her suffering from a headache or migraine as the excessive liver fire rises up through the gall bladder channel to the head.

millennium	34	/mɪˋleniəm/	noun	一千年

■ The successes of economies in the new millennium can be seen as being dependent on developing know-what, know-why, know-how and know-who.

misconception	100	/ˌmɪskən ˋsepʃən/	noun	误解；错误想法

■ The lacklustre action of the Bush Administration after Hurricane Katrina ravished America's southern states proved that this was a misconception.

modestly	61	/ˈmɒdɪstli/	adverb	适度地；谨慎地

■ Deaths due to accidental poisoning are modestly estimated at 20,000 people annually, with over 1 million people suffering long-term acute poisonings every year.

monarch	76	/ˈmɒnək/	noun	君主；帝王

■ The treasure chests of maharajas and maharanis were often filled with emeralds, but they were not the only monarchs to take a liking to this precious stone.

N

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
narcotic	22	/nɑːˋkɒtɪk/	noun	毒品；麻醉剂

■ Either pharmaceuticals or narcotics can have an influence on a patient's pulse.

narrow the gap	35	/ˈnærəʊ ðə gæp/	phrase	缩小差距

■ In terms of education, East Asian countries outperform or are significantly narrowing the gap with their US counterparts.



O

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
obligation	28	/ˌɒblɪˋgeɪʃən/	noun	义务；责任
■ Whenever possible, journalists have the obligation to disclose their identity.				
observation deck	126	/ˌɒbzəˋveɪʃən dek/	phrase	瞭望台
■ A rectangular cut-out at the building's apex was devised to withstand high winds and to accommodate the world's highest outdoor observation deck set on the 100th floor.				
ominous	101	/ˋɒmɪnəs/	adjective	有凶兆的；不祥的
■ Bush's advisors were warned years earlier that such a disaster was ominous yet they diverted previously allocated funding to other projects.				
on all accounts	29	/ɒn ɔːl əˋkaʊnts/	phrase	不论如何
■ Reporting the news calls for the media to be honest and fair on all accounts.				
on the air	29	/ɒn ðə eər/	phrase	（通过收音机或电视）播放、传播
■ The imposing of cultural and political points-of-view on the air could cause an organisation to be seen as politically biased.				
on the drawing board	126	/ɒn ðə ˋdrɔːɪŋ bɔːd/	phrase	正在准备或计划中
■ These days, Shanghai has 4,000 skyscrapers, twice as many as New York City, with 1,000 more on the drawing board that will be completed by the end of the decade.				
organ	20	/ˋɔːgən/	noun	器官；机构
■ The examination of the pulse is a subtle skill in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM); however it provides a comprehensive diagnosis of the condition of practically the entire human body, from the more obvious heart rate to the condition of each internal organ.				
organic	61	/ɔːˋgænɪk/	adjective	有机的；人体器官的
■ One of the most disturbing and serious problems is the use of pesticides—organic cotton farming is still far from popular.				
out of context	29	/əʊt əv ˋkɒntekst/	phrase	断章取义
■ All too often headlines, video, photos, etc are oversimplified, distorted or shown out of context.				

outcry	185	/ˈautkraɪ/	noun	公众的强烈抗议或反对

■ The tuna fishing industry saw its environmentally unfriendly practices change after the outcry over the number of dolphins that were killed while catching this well-liked fish.

outperform	35	/ˌautpəˈfɔːm/	verb	做得比…好，胜过…

■ In terms of education, East Asian countries outperform or are significantly narrowing the gap with their US counterparts.

overlook	100	/ˌəuvəˈluk/	verb	忽视；宽恕；俯视

■ A closer look at these factors reveals that some disasters often get overlooked by the public at large.

P

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				

pander	30	/ˈpændə/	verb	迎合（不合理的）需求

■ Journalists are obliged to show good taste by avoiding arrogance and pandering to lurid curiosity.

paparazzi	28	/ˌpæpəˈrætsi/	noun	追逐名人的（摄影）记者；狗仔队

■ This has become a global issue, especially since the car chase involving Princess Diana and the paparazzi through the streets of Paris, which resulted in her untimely death.

paralyse	87	/ˈpærəlaɪz/	verb	使瘫痪；使麻痹

■ Botox is used in small doses to paralyse the muscles in the face.

perceptible	21	/pəˈseptəbəl/	adjective	可察觉的

■ Chinese doctors hopefully would rarely come across a scattered pulse which is irregular and hardly perceptible, a sign that a patient is critically ill and nearing death.

peril	77	/ˈperəl/	noun	危险；危难

■ It was said that turquoise could even predict if a moment of peril was forthcoming, and would change its colour to warn its wearer of it.

pesticide	61	/ˈpestɪsaɪd/	noun	杀虫剂；农药

■ One of the most disturbing and serious problems is the use of pesticides.



pharmaceutical	22	/ˌfɑːmə ˈsjuːtɪkəl/	noun	药物

■ Either pharmaceuticals or narcotics can have an influence on a patient's pulse.

phone tapping	28	/fəʊn ˈtæpɪŋ/	phrase	（利用特殊电子设备进行的）电话窃听

■ Obviously any illegal acts, such as breaking into buildings, phone tapping and computer hacking are not permissible under any circumstances.

pop up	160	/pɒp ʌp/	phrase	意外地出现；冒出来

■ As a result, hybrid companies focusing on biotechnology and nanotechnology are also popping up.

posture	88	/ˈpɒstʃə/	noun	姿势；态度；立场

■ To improve your posture, hold your head up, elongate your neck, stick out your chin, pull your shoulders back and down and slightly bend your knees.

praise	171	/preɪz/	verb	称赞；表扬

■ Rabbits like to be praised and not scolded or criticised, so be positive.

prematurely	170	/ˌpreməˈtʃʊəli/	adverb	过早地；提早地

■ Place the seeds in pots on a table, because if they are grown outdoors in the ground, they may be eaten prematurely by your rabbit.

(the) press	29	/pres/	noun	记者们；新闻界

■ Due to the severity of possible repercussions, the press is well-advised to steer clear of stereotyping subjects according to race, religion, sex, age, appearance, sexual orientation or social status.

principle	34	/ˈprɪnsɪpəl/	noun	原理；起源

■ Knowing the facts, principles, skills and people who can provide innovation ultimately provides a competitive edge.

prior knowledge	28	/ˈpraɪər ˈnɒlɪdʒ/	phrase	事先知情

■ Although some laws allow subjects to be videotaped without their prior knowledge, this practice is clearly deceptive.

prognosis	22	/prɒgˈnəʊsɪs/	noun	（医生对病情的）预测

■ It ought to be remembered that pulse examination does not replace other types of medical diagnosis, which also play an integral role in the overall prognosis of the patient.



prominent 127 /ˈprɒmɪnənt/ adjective 著名的；卓越的；突出的

▪ Yung Ho Chang, one of China's most prominent architects and head of the architecture department in MIT, aired his views on Chinese architecture in an interview with *Business Week* magazine.

prone 184 /prəun/ adjective 有…倾向的

▪ This procedure is best done in a sink or outside as scales are prone to fly off in all directions.

protein 185 /ˈprəuti:n/ noun 蛋白质

▪ Seafood is also higher in protein compared to meat and chicken as well as high in iodine, zinc, potassium, phosphorus and Vitamin B.

pulse 20 /pʌls/ noun 脉搏

▪ The examination of the pulse is a subtle skill in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM).

R

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义

Example Sentence 例句

radial artery 21 /ˈreɪdiəl ˋɑ:təri/ phrase 桡动脉

▪ The reason such a small area on the wrist can give a traditional Chinese medical practitioner such a thorough indication of a person's well-being is the fact that each wrist is divided into 9 regions along the radial artery.

ravish 100 /ˈrævɪʃ/ verb 肆虐；强暴

▪ The lacklustre action of the Bush Administration after Hurricane Katrina ravished America's southern states proved that this was a misconception.

ravishing 88 /ˈrævɪʃɪŋ/ adjective 非常美丽的

▪ We will never look as good as the ravishing women in magazines and hunky men in movies and for some very good reasons.

recline 170 /rɪˋklaɪn/ verb 躺；斜倚；使…向后靠

▪ Furniture, especially the reclining kind, can be lethal for your rabbit if it gets trapped inside.



regulatory body | 28 | /ˈregjələtəri ˋbɒdi/ | phrase | 监管单位

- Although there is no regulatory body to enforce a code of ethics for journalists, there are certain points that media personnel should take into account when assessing whether or not they are behaving ethically.

reluctance | 36 | /rɪˋlʌktəns/ | noun | 不情愿

- The major obstacle to overcome for these two parties is their inability to measure the value of knowledge and information using traditional accounting methods, which encourages a reluctance to embrace a knowledge-based economy.

repercussion | 29 | /ˌriːpəˋkʌʃən/ | noun | （负面的）后续影响

- Due to the severity of possible repercussions, the press is well-advised to steer clear of stereotyping subjects according to race, religion, sex, age, appearance, sexual orientation or social status.

reputable | 101 | /ˈrepjutəbəl/ | adjective | 有声望的；有信誉的

- Media organisations, including the reputable *New York Times* and *Wall Street Journal*, have run high-profile stories on ‘class’ in American society, criticising the Bush Administration for its appalling Hurricane Katrina relief efforts, especially because the majority of residents displaced by Katrina were black.

resilient | 165 | /rɪˋzɪliənt/ | adjective | 坚韧的；耐久的

- Unlike fingerprints, which can easily be washed away, teeth are very resilient and can stay in good shape even after being submerged in water for long periods.

resolution | 174 | /ˌrezəˋluːʃən/ | noun | 解析度；决定

- The SuperiorScanner ensures the finest image quality with high resolution, full edge, sharpness and clarity.

restorer | 179 | /rɪsˋtɔːrə/ | noun | 修复者；修补者

- Originally collectors and restorers of Chinese antique furniture and precious artefacts from the Ming and Qing dynasties, the family business has evolved to design and develop contemporary furniture.

return on investment | 155 | /rɪˋtɜːn ɒn ɪnˋvestmənt/ | phrase | 投资回报率

- There is no immediate return on investment, contrary to what many believe, unless oil prices rise even higher.

reveal | 100 | /rɪˋviːl/ | verb | 揭露；透露

- A closer look at these factors reveals that some disasters often get overlooked by the public at large.



review panel	126	/rɪ`vju: `pænl/	phrase	评审小组

▪ A classic example of this innovation is the unprecedented design from Koolhaas, which features a unique structure that required its own expert review panel to pass national building codes and standards and gain government approval.

(the) Richter scale	101	/`rɪktə skeɪl/	phrase	里氏震级

▪ Earthquakes are recorded on the Richter scale of 1-10 to quantify their strength and time length.

rival	115	/`raɪvəl/	noun	对手；竞争者

▪ A rival with a client base of 100 million is definitely something that could attract plenty of attention from the IT superpower.

(the) road ahead	156	/rəud ə`hed/	phrase	未来

▪ Smart consumers who are looking at the road ahead agree that it's time to get this hybrid show on the road.

roll up	156	/rəul ʌp/	phrase	（搭乘交通工具）抵达

▪ Leonardo DiCaprio rolled up to the Oscars in his Toyota Prius, and it's likely that his actions will have a positive effect on our fragile environment.

root	179	/ru:t/	noun	根；根源；根本

▪ The Liu family, founders of Eastern Empire Furniture, have their roots firmly placed in the People's Republic of China and have over three generations of furniture trading in their blood-line.

rugged	115	/`rʌgɪd/	adjective	坚固的；崎岖的

▪ The reason why laptops were chosen and not the cheaper desktop alternatives is that they can be designed to be rugged by using a tough exterior and mobile through the use of a handle.

S

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
scarcity	115	/`skeəsɪti/	noun	不足；短缺

▪ It relies on a hand crank for wind-up power to overcome the scarcity of electricity and unaffordable cost of batteries.



scold	171	/skəuld/	verb	责骂；斥责（小孩）

■ Rabbits like to be praised and not scolded or criticised, so be positive.

scripture	76	/ˋskrɪptʃə/	noun	某宗教的经文

■ In India, the holy scriptures of the Vedas spoke of the healing powers of the emerald.

seizure	62	/ˋsiːʒə/	noun	夺取；（心脏病）发作

■ Ethical treatment of workers also has hit rock bottom in Uzbekistan due to its totalitarian government, which threatens its citizens with beatings and land seizures if they cannot accept the appalling work conditions.

sensationalist	29	/senˋseɪʃənlɪst/	adjective	耸人听闻的

■ This is sensationalist reporting, which should be considered unacceptable behaviour for honourable media organisations.

set (sb.'s) eyes on (sth.)	159	/set aɪz ɒn/	phrase	将目光放在…

■ More and more young business-minded people are turning their backs on the corporate world and the safer path of climbing the corporate ladder and setting their eyes on the riskier but more creative and lucrative challenge of being an entrepreneur.

sexual orientation	29	/ˋsekʃuəl ˌɔːriənˋteɪʃən/	noun	性取向

■ Due to the severity of possible repercussions, the press is well-advised to steer clear of stereotyping subjects according to race, religion, sex, age, appearance, sexual orientation or social status.

shield	77	/ʃiːld/	verb	保护；保卫

■ Turquoise it was known as a holy stone that had the power to shield its wearers from evil.

shoot up	35	/ʃuːt ʌp/	phrase	迅速升起

■ Japan's publishing shot up by 67 per cent while America's published works increased by a mere 13 per cent.

silver bullet	155	/ˋsɪlvər ˋbulɪt/	phrase	特效药

■ Although hybrids cannot provide the silver bullet to overcome all these problems, they are a step in the right direction.

skyscraper	126	/ˋskaɪˌskreɪpə/	noun	摩天大楼

■ These days, Shanghai has 4,000 skyscrapers, twice as many as New York City, with 1,000 more on the drawing board that will be completed by the end of the decade.



sleep deprivation	154	/sli:p ˌdeprɪˋveɪʃən/	phrase	(医学用语)睡眠剥夺

■ Noise pollution from traffic, stereos and alarms is at an all-time high, resulting in sleep deprivation and stress, among other things.

smorgasbord	184	/ˊsmɔ:gəsbɔ:d/	noun	(瑞典式)自助餐

■ When the time comes to prepare the seafood smorgasbord, there is a simple technique for filleting fish such as Sea Bream.

snap up	184	/snæp ʌp/	phrase	抢购

■ Once snapped up, the seafood also needs to be stored safely and hygienically.

sound	115	/saund/	adjective	明智的；彻底的

■ Gates argues that mobile phone technology is a much more sound option.

span	61	/spæn/	verb	(空间、地域)跨越；(时间)持续延伸

■ The textile & garment sector is a multi-billion dollar industry that spans every continent across the globe.

spiralling downward	35	/ˊspaɪərəlɪŋ ˋdaunwəd/	phrase	快速持续下降

■ Interestingly, there are more foreign students graduating in S&E in the US than local students, but the number of Asian students studying in the US is spiralling downward.

spleen	21	/spli:n/	noun	脾脏

■ The lungs and large intestine are the centre of attention in the front position on the right wrist, with the middle position focusing on the spleen and stomach and the rear position taking note of the 'Gate of Vitality Fire'.

stand out	126	/stænd aut/	phrase	突出于；引人注目

■ A host of world leading architects have been hired with the specific aim of designing innovative buildings that will stand out among the crowds of people, cars and other structures.

steer clear	29	/stɪər klɪər/	phrase	避免；避开

■ Due to the severity of possible repercussions, the press is well-advised to steer clear of stereotyping subjects according to race, religion, sex, age, appearance, sexual orientation or social status.



(a) step in the right direction	155	/step ɪn ðə raɪt dəˋrekʃən/	phrase	朝正确方向迈出的一步

- Although hybrids cannot provide the silver bullet to overcome all these problems, they are a step in the right direction.

stereotype	29	/ˋsterɪətaɪp/	verb	对…有成见；把…模式化

- Due to the severity of possible repercussions, the press is well-advised to steer clear of stereotyping subjects according to race, religion, sex, age, appearance, sexual orientation or social status.

stimulus	126	/ˋstɪmjuləs/	noun	刺激物

- Statistics aside, this population shift is the prime stimulus for the construction boom that China has been experiencing over the past few years.

stipulate	61	/ˋstɪpjuleɪt/	verb	规定；约定

- These brokers enter contracts with farmers stipulating that they must purchase pesticides through them.

stroke of genius	159	/strəuk əv ˋdʒiːniəs/	phrase	灵机一动；神来一笔

- These days, the new concepts that are taking the world by storm are usually an entrepreneur's stroke of genius.

subdued	77	/səbˋdjuːd/	adjective	抑郁的；消沉的

- Gem therapists look at turquoise as having the power to solve problems for those with a negative outlook on life, lending self confidence to those with a subdued personality, and bringing faithfulness and reliability to friendships.

(be) subject to	62	/ˋsʌbdʒekt tə/	phrase	遭受；经历；蒙受

- Unfortunately, children as young as seven are subject to inhumane treatment.

submerge	165	/səbˋmɜːdʒ/	verb	把…浸入水中；淹没

- Unlike fingerprints, which can easily be washed away, teeth are very resilient and can stay in good shape even after being submerged in water for long periods.

subtle	20	/ˋsʌtl/	adjective	微妙的；狡猾的

- The examination of the pulse is a subtle skill in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM).

summit	101	/ˋsʌmɪt/	noun	峰会

- Many believe that this gesture was mainly due to the US officials hoping for a favourable image at the G8 world summit.



summon	29	/ˈsʌmən/	verb	鼓起(勇气)；召集

- At times, news correspondents must summon their courage to help to give a voice to the voiceless and hold the powerful accountable for their actions.

superficial	21	/ˌsuːpəˈfɪʃəl/	adjective	表面的；肤浅的

- There are 3 positions on the wrist which are used for analysis: the front, middle and rear positions, which are analysed at 3 different levels: superficial, middle and deep.

surpass	34	/səːˈpɑːs/	verb	超越；胜过

- The 21st century may very well see the current front-runner be surpassed by the likes of China, Japan and South Korea or other emerging East Asian economies.

(be) susceptible to	30	/səˈseptəbl tə/	phrase	易受某事影响的

- Reporters covering travel, sports, arts, technology, fashion, dining or automobiles are particularly susceptible to favourable treatment and ought to be particularly careful not to accept any discount offers or specials.

sustainable	36	/səˈsteɪnəbəl/	adjective	能长期保持的；能维持的

- For private industry, the focus should no longer be on jobs created but rather looking to future knowledge-based industries and building the infrastructure for sustainable knowledge enhancement.

sweep (sth.) under the rug	61	/swiːp ˈʌndər ðə rʌg/	phrase	掩盖某事(尤指错事)

- In order to boost the economy or line the pockets of greedy politicians, governments try to sweep the issue under the rug.

synthetic	87	/sɪnˈθetɪk/	adjective	合成的；人造的

- Silicone is made of synthetic chemicals and is used for the same purpose as collagen.

T

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
tactic	30	/ˈtæktɪk/	noun	手法；策略

- Playing a regular game of golf with a local politician could be considered a tactic used to further business interests, but outside parties might get the impression that the relationship between the reporter and the politician is too close for comfort.



take heed of warnings	36	/tek hiːd əv ˋwɔːnɪŋz/	phrase	留意警告

■ The public sector is well-advised to take heed of these warnings by developing knowledge management programmes and appointing Chief Knowledge Officers (CKOs) to ensure a coordinated effort.

take the world by storm	159	/tek ðə wɜːld baɪ stɔːm/	phrase	席卷全球

■ These days, the new concepts that are taking the world by storm are usually an entrepreneur's stroke of genius.

tectonic plates	101	/tekˋtɒnɪk pleɪts/	noun	地质板块

■ The area affected looks at the epicentre—the point that overhangs the earthquake's root—and the fault lines—the area where the earth's tectonic plates collide.

textile	61	/ˊtekstaɪl/	noun	纺织品；纺织原料

■ The textile & garment sector is a multi-billion dollar industry that spans every continent across the globe.

tissue	87	/ˊtɪʃuː/	noun	（生物）组织

■ Side effects of silicone injections can include discolouration of the surrounding tissues, movement of the silicone to other parts of the body, and bruising.

totalitarian	62	/təʊˌtælɪˋteəriən/	adjective	极权主义的

■ Ethical treatment of workers also has hit rock bottom in Uzbekistan due to its totalitarian government, which threatens its citizens with beatings and land seizures if they cannot accept the appalling work conditions.

toxin	61	/ˊtɒksɪn/	noun	毒素；毒质

■ Upon arriving back home one evening, he took off his clothes, which were covered in toxins, and placed them on the roof of his house so they would be far out of the reach of his four young children.

transition	34	/trænˋzɪʃən/	noun	转变；过度

■ The global economy is currently experiencing a transition from being heavily focused on labour and capital, which characterised the industrial economy of the 20th century, to one based on knowledge and information.

trawler	185	/ˊtrɔːlə/	noun	拖网渔夫；拖网渔船

■ In the past, trawlers off New England had trouble pushing through all the cod; these days there are barely any left.



trial	29	/ˈtraɪəl/	noun	审判；试用
■ The suspect's right to a fair trial should be balanced with the public's right to be informed.				
trim	171	/trɪm/	verb	修剪；缩减
■ Toenails should be trimmed regularly to the correct length.				
turn a blind eye	61	/tɜːn ə blaɪnd aɪ/	phrase	(对…)视而不见
■ In search of higher profit margins, the fashion industry often turns a blind eye to the damage done.				
turn (sb.'s) back on (sth.)	159	/tɜːn bæk ɒn/	phrase	背弃；对…置之不理
■ More and more young business-minded people are turning their backs on the corporate world and the safer path of climbing the corporate ladder and setting their eyes on the riskier but more creative and lucrative challenge of being an entrepreneur.				

U

Key Word 重要单词	**Page** 页码	**Phonemics** 音标	**Part of Speech** 词性	**Translation** 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
ultimately	34	/ˈʌltəmətli/	adverb	最后；最终
■ In other words, knowing the facts, principles, skills and people who can provide innovation ultimately provides a competitive edge.				
under any circumstances	28	/ˈʌndər ˋeni ˋsɜːkəmstənsɪz/	phrase	在任何情况下
■ Obviously any illegal acts, such as breaking into buildings, phone tapping and computer hacking are not permissible under any circumstances.				
unethical	28	/ʌnˋeθɪkəl/	adjective	违反(职业)道德的
■ The media often comes under fire for its unethical behaviour.				
unfold	100	/ʌnˋfəuld/	verb	显露；展现
■ Tragedies which unfold over many years do not get covered as much, because the media believes that the audience has already been desensitised to the event.				



unjustifiable	29	/ʌnˋdʒʌstəˌfaɪəbəl/	adjective	不合理的；无可辩驳的

■ The advocating or endorsement of a political candidate, especially by a political correspondent, would be grossly unjustifiable behaviour.

unprecedented	126	/ʌnˋpresədentɪd/	adjective	空前的；前所未有的

■ This unprecedented mass migration is the driving force behind tipping the demographics of world population distribution.

unscrupulous	61	/ʌnˋskru:pjələs/	adjective	无耻的；不择手段的

■ To bring an end to this unscrupulous behaviour, it is time for consumers to voice their opinions and demand that fashion houses act ethically and that their local officials take action.

untimely	28	/ʌnˋtaɪmli/	adjective	过早的；不合时宜的

■ The media often comes under fire for its unethical behaviour. This has become a global issue especially since the car chase involving Princess Diana and the paparazzi through the streets of Paris, which resulted in her untimely death.

upfront	28	/ˌʌpˋfrʌnt/	adjective	坦白的

■ In the hunt for news, it is the reporter's duty to be upfront and above suspicion.

utmost importance	30	/ˋʌtməust ɪmˋpɔ:tns/	phrase	极其重要

■ Operating independently of the bias of private interest is of utmost importance to reporters, journalists and the like.

V

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
ventilation system	127	/ˌventɪˋleʃən ˋsɪstəm/	phrase	通风系统

■ One sports stadium designed by Herzog and de Meuron takes the form of a bird's nest in order to provide a natural ventilation system for spectators and players while at the same time also providing constant shelter from the forces of nature.



venture capital/ venture funding	160	/ˈventʃər ˈkæpɪtl/ /ˈventʃər ˈfʌndɪŋ/	phrase	风险资本
▪ Venture capital flow is one indication of which industry to be in, and in the second quarter of 2004 in the US, 38% of venture funding went to companies in Silicon Valley, which was double that of its nearest rival, Boston.				
vested interest	30	/ˈvestɪd ˈɪntrəst/	phrase	既得利益
▪ Special treatment or kickbacks offered by parties with vested interests should not be accepted, as it compromises journalistic integrity.				
vigorous	22	/ˈvɪɡərəs/	adjective	精力旺盛的；强而有力的
▪ The morning is often the best time to take such a reading, as a busy day in the office or vigorous exercise before seeing the doctor can influence the quality of the pulse.				
virtue	77	/ˈvɜːtʃuː/	noun	美德；优点
▪ In present times, it symbolises the good, the beautiful and the precious while in the past it embodied the Confucian virtues of wisdom, justice, compassion, modesty and courage.				
vital	29	/ˈvaɪtl/	adjective	极其重要的；必不可少的
▪ It is vital for the media to try to minimise the harm done to any parties involved in a controversial story.				

W

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
ward off	77	/wɔːd ɒf/	phrase	防止；抵挡
▪ Egyptians would wear turquoise around their neck to ward off an unnatural death.				
water purification system	127	/ˈwɔːtər ˌpjuərəfəˈkeɪʃən ˈsɪstəm/	phrase	净水系统
▪ An eco-friendly project will include sustainable energy management, waste management and water purification systems, among other things.				



withstand	126	/wɪð`stænd/	verb	承受；抵挡

■ A rectangular cut-out at the building's apex was devised to withstand high winds and to accommodate the world's highest outdoor observation deck set on the 100th floor.

worn and torn	114	/wɔːn ənd tɔːn/	phrase	损耗的；磨损的

■ In developing nations, schools are few and far between, teachers are nowhere to be seen, books are worn and torn and illiteracy rates are high.

wrist	21	/rɪst/	noun	腕(关节)

■ The reason such a small area on the wrist can give a traditional Chinese medical practitioner such a thorough indication of a person's well-being is the fact that each wrist is divided into 9 regions along the radial artery.

Y

Key Word 重要单词	Page 页码	Phonemics 音标	Part of Speech 词性	Translation 中文释义
Example Sentence 例句				
yield	154	/jiːld/	noun	产量；收益

■ Crops lose their yield as a result of the pollution and the government allocates huge amounts of financial resources to build and maintain roads.